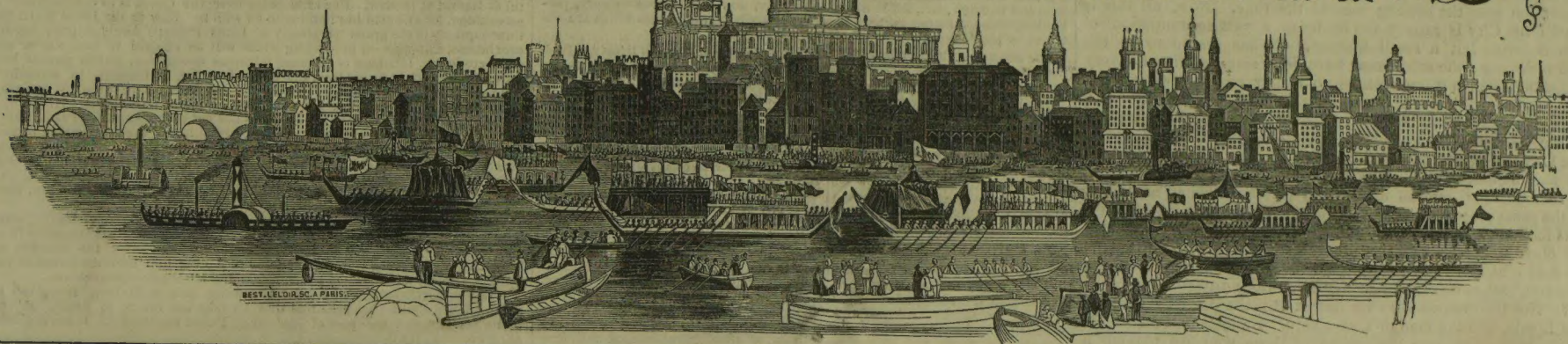


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

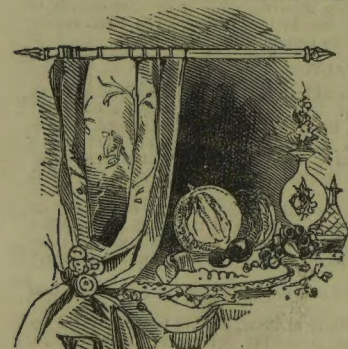


No. 289.—Vol. XI.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE CITY PAGEANT.

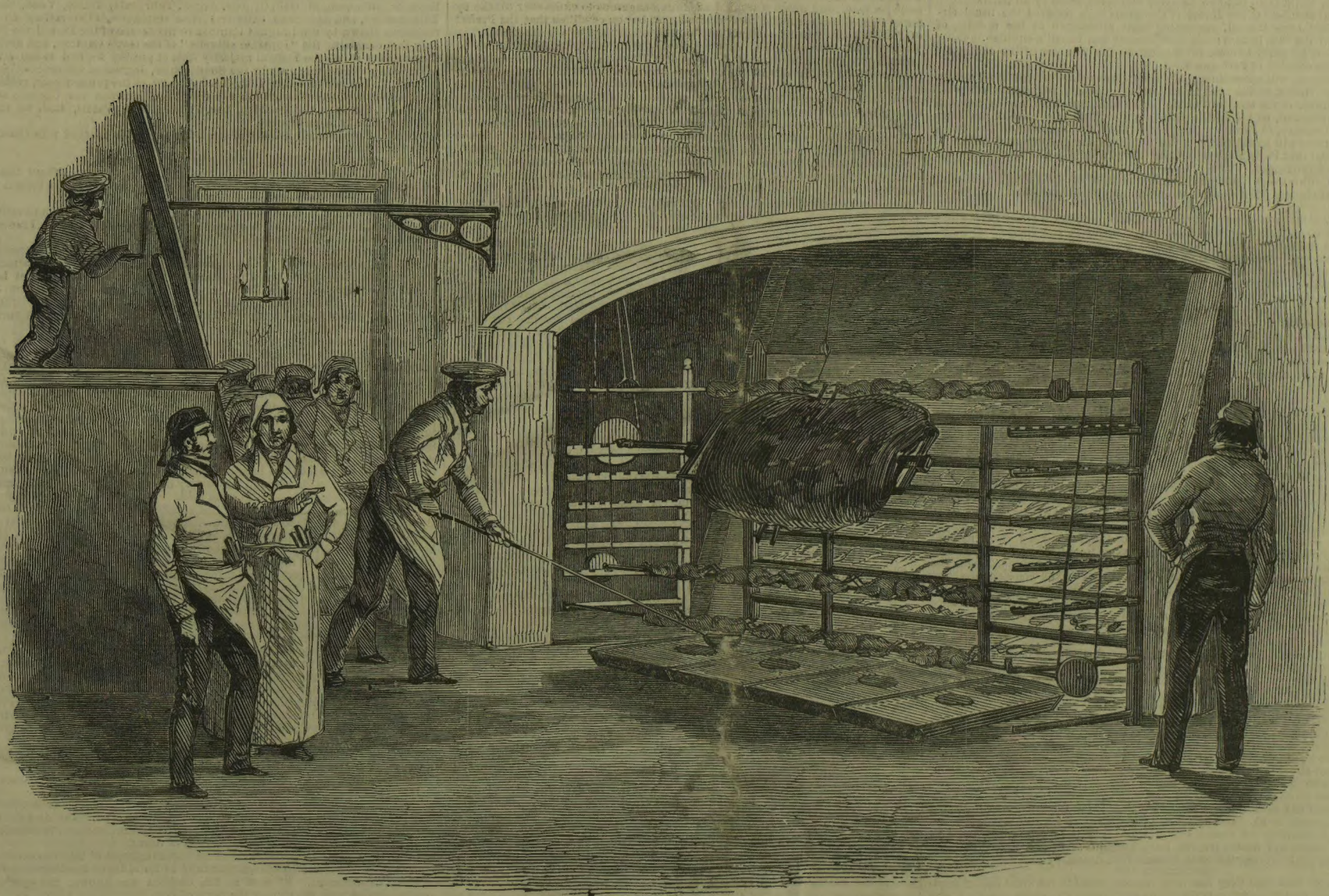


BY THE lapse of time, and the change of manners, we are outgrowing many old usages. Pageantry has become rare in England, almost as rare as a bright day in November to display it in; but, both combined on Tuesday last to give *éclat* to the City Spectacle. London has no Carnival; but it has preserved something almost as picturesque, though grave, as it becomes the festival celebrations of a money-making City to be. The masques that formed part of the Processions formerly, sometimes were rather exuberant in fancy, and would hardly now be tolerated; still, enough has been kept to form a very striking exception to the aspect of every-day life. But, from the bearing of those who play a part in the Spectacle, and the behaviour of the spectators, an observer is compelled to feel that the tendency of the age is not favourable to these spectacles, shorn as they have been of most of their old magnificence. The spirit of the old guilds and corporations is dying out: it may be presumed they have done their work in this world, and may be dismissed. Even those whose professions endow them with the privilege of wearing a peculiar costume avail themselves of it as seldom as possible. A modern king wears his crown perhaps twice a year; bishops have discontinued wigs; judges and lawyers occasionally find them oppressive and complain, but have not yet had as

much courage as churchmen—they are more bound by precedent. Military and naval officers wear their uniform on actual duty; for relaxation in society they find it a relief to throw off the *insignia*, and walk about undistinguished. As the mass of society grows, these specialities are absorbed into it. The November pageantry of the Lord of the City is the last of a host of similar things which the value of time and the increase of business and population have made impossible; it is now an exception to the flatness and uniformity of life; it was once only according to rule and wont. But society has got beyond it; and, though “full of state and ancestry,” it excites almost as much laughter as admiration. Like “the old courtier’s cap,” it is “richly suited, but unsuitable”—a thing of cost and display, but speaking of a different era, at once picturesque and incongruous.

But, perhaps, by that very incongruity with all around it, it is the best possible type of the City itself; that mass of old customs, rights, and jurisdictions, that are exceptions to all the rest of the kingdom, that are disliked and suspected by all who do not profit by them, and appear to defy not only the power but almost the knowledge of the Legislature. Everything has changed in the City but its charters, and the determination of the Corporation to maintain them inviolate. The old conduits are gone, the old churches have perished, the old gates, the palaces, the very prisons have been swept away; “Flete-strete and ye ward of Chepe” have perished and been renewed; but still the old procession passes yearly along them, bearing the same Civic Magistrate to go through the same forms, to return to the same banquet as gathered the worthy citizens together centuries ago. Is not the whole day and its observances a type of the City itself, clinging almost with fanaticism to what is antiquated, refusing to read the lesson which such awful material agents as time and conflagration has taught it—that

change, progress, alteration is inevitable; and, neglecting realities and duties, in the midst of old world pomps and pageantries, which, in some respects, are beginning to be inconveniences? Was there not something even in the progress of last Tuesday suggestive? The Corporation has for centuries possessed more than regal revenues, and yet the Chief Magistrate of the City had to pass, with all his train, through streets, not one of which is either wide or straight enough for the traffic of a third-rate town, to embark from a river-side where there is scarcely one good landing-place for a population of two millions of people, and to float up to Westminster between banks encumbered with obstructions, deformed and disfigured by dirt, filth, and dilapidation. The blame of this cannot be visited on any men or set of men; the system has grown up through centuries, and the abuses have become so gigantic and lucrative, that they are actual powers, both in what they do, and what they neglect to do; so sanctioned by usage, that men who act under them cannot see their evils. Half the charters of the City were exemptions from the general jurisdiction of the realm, purchased from needy monarchs by timely loans, or grants of money; they are called the rights and privileges of the City of London; but is it by any means certain that these privileges were a benefit to the community? Were they not rather advantages gained by the City at the expense of the country at large? Such partial privileges and local advantages were quite in the spirit of a past age; but, never just, they have, in the course of time, become mischievous. They were like the old monopolies the Crown used to grant to individuals, which were, in fact, nothing but licenses to rob the public; the Crown, in accepting the purchase-money from the favoured persons, sharing in the spoil. To exempt any men, or body of men, from laws applied to everybody else, is always rife with danger. Is it certain that the “immunities” of



THE LORD MAYOR'S FEAST.—ROASTING THE BARON OF BEEF IN THE GUILDHALL KITCHEN.—(SEE PAGE 308.)



the City of London have been any real benefit to the City itself? What are they? Who enjoys them? What results have they produced? London, as a metropolis, has not a better municipal system of government than many a provincial town; in some respects, the towns that have grown up within a century are better managed than the City, whose charters date from before the Conquest. According as the City proper has diminished in proportion, by the increase of the metropolis around it, its government has become more anomalous and exceptional; when the City was the whole of London, public opinion, and its civic constitution, were, no doubt, a check on maladministration. The heads of the Corporation were the leading men of the time. Now, all this is altered; the City is merely the centre of a vast accumulation, of which it forms but a small fraction. It has ceased to be the Royal residence, the aristocracy have long since left it; the very merchants that give it importance no longer have their dwellings there. It has become the mere office or working premises of a nation, a depot of goods, and an exchange; business has increased in it, but social life has degenerated. Compare the social state of the City of London now with what it was in the days of Elizabeth, and James, and Charles, or down to a still later period; it is richer, busier, but its offices and its Corporation no longer hold the same place in the social fabric. Then the greatest merchants looked up to the City dignities as places of honour; the same class now shun them with something very like aversion. Who does a Minister of State understand by the term the "City of London," when he expresses himself anxious to secure its support? Not the men who fill its offices, but the Barings and the Jones Loyds, and the men of that stamp. Systems and men react on each other; run over the names of those who are playing a prominent part in public life; there is scarcely one political name among the "City men"—those who hold Corporation dignities. So far are we from the days of the Walworths and the Greshams, that we do not produce even a Beckford; nay, within the present generation, there has been a diminution in the active influence of the City on politics: what is the public estimation of the Court of Aldermen now, for instance, to what it was in the days of Waltham and Wood? It does not contain a man whom the public would miss; and what is heard of its members is too often the reverse of favourable; obstinate legal resistance to claims morally just, or the expedients of needy men to hold their position do not inspire respect. The world hears and is silent, but it is the carelessness of scorn.

Is it possible that a Corporation, thus weakened in influence, and decayed in that which is the only strength of systems—men—can continue in its present anomalous state? All the processions, and pageants, and banquets—all the "splendid hospitality" in the world cannot defer the day of reckoning. These things are good, but they are not all. The constitution of the City will have to be assimilated to modern ideas of election and responsibility. Its separate Boards for such necessary purposes as lighting and paving, often at variance, and always pulling up and laying down at different times, acting without concert or arrangement, must be consolidated. As to the Charities of the City, many things are rumoured which we do not care to repeat; but, for them, too, there will be inquiry. The Revenues of the City are still more open to revision and control. When we look at the state of London, and think of its immense funds, is it possible to avoid a suspicion of mismanagement? It is only with the utmost difficulty the slightest improvement is effected; as to the construction of a new street, it requires discussion for years! Such were not the great municipalities of old; it was not thus the splendid cities of Italy were governed; and nothing but our own tolerance of inaction in whole generations of authorities, has left London the dirty, dingy, undrained, unwholesome district it is, avoided as a residence, with streets that its traffic is outgrowing, and a river degenerating into the repulsive aspect of a large ditch.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

##### MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Although Parliament will assemble on Thursday, the 18th, the Queen's Speech, as already announced, will not be delivered until Tuesday, the 23rd instant. Her Majesty will not open the new Parliament in person. The first business will be the election of Speaker, but no opposition is anticipated to the re-election of the Right Hon. C. Shaw Lefevre, who is respected by all parties.

The Liberal members of the House of Commons have received the usual circular from Lord John Russell, requesting their attendance at the opening of Parliament on the 18th instant; and Lord Stanley has issued a circular inviting the members of his party to meet at his house on the morning of the 18th, preparatory to the opening of Parliament.

Lord Lansdowne will entertain a party of Peers, supporters of the Government, at Lansdowne House, on the 22nd; and Lord John Russell has issued cards for a full-dress dinner of the members of the House of Commons, who are connected with the Government, on the same evening, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street, when the Queen's Speech on the opening of Parliament will be submitted to the noblemen and gentlemen assembled.

It is expected that Parliament will sit for about a month, and be adjourned a few days before Christmas.

**CABINET COUNCIL.**—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, on Wednesday afternoon. The Council was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers in town.

**NATIONAL GALLERY.**—RESIGNATION OF MR. EASTLAKE.—Mr. Eastlake has resigned the appointment of Keeper of the Pictures in the National Gallery, which he has held since Mr. Segnier's death, and Mr. Uwins, R.A. has been appointed in his stead—the joint offices of Secretary of the Fine Arts Commission and Keeper of the Gallery having materially interfered with Mr. Eastlake's labours as an artist. Mr. Uwins has held the appointment of Keeper of the Queen's Pictures since Sir Augustus Colclough's death, so that the two offices, as in Mr. Segnier's case) are again united in the same person.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.**—The following gentlemen having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the college at the meeting of the Court of Examiners on Friday the 5th inst., viz.:—Messrs. T. H. Wardlaw, Bury, Lancashire; G. C. Hyde, London; H. J. Hinxman, London; A. J. Payne, Brompton; R. Jones, Maentwrog, Merionethshire; C. A. Dalgairns, Guernsey; T. Jones, Corwen, Merionethshire; and G. C. Phillips, Gibraltar. At the same meeting of the Court, the following gentlemen passed their examination for naval surgeons, viz.:—Messrs. J. Peters, T. M. Costello, Gerald Yeo, D. N. Tucker, H. W. Horrell.

**THE MICHAELMAS TERM** calls to the Bar, Middle Temple, were made on Saturday, November 6th. The following gentlemen were admitted:—C. E. G. Barnard, H. M. Wakeley, J. Alcock, J. Campbell, J. Bell, S. Carter, S. F. Woolmer, and W. T. Bridges, Esquires.

**MANSION-HOUSE.**—The Lord Mayor has fixed twelve o'clock for the hour at which the Court will sit for the present.

**COURT OF ALDERMEN.**—A Court was held on Monday, immediately before the new Lord Mayor was sworn into office, for the despatch of the last remaining business of the Mayoralty. Alderman Moon, as one of the visiting Magistrates of the gaol of Newgate, presented a communication from Sir George Grey, dated Whitehall, Nov. 6, 1847, in which the Right Hon. Baronet stated that, under the special circumstances which have occurred in the case of the convict Mary Ann Hunt, her Majesty has been pleased to command that the sentence of death should not be carried into effect. The prisoner will be detained in Newgate until after her expected confinement, when the commuted punishment will be notified. The Sheriff made the communication to the convict as soon as possible after it reached their hands.

**METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.**—On Monday, her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests lodged notices of intended application to the ensuing session of Parliament for power to form a new street from the junction of Star and Bell yards with Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, to Fetter-lane, demolishing the houses on the east side of Star and Bell yards, on both sides of Carey-street between Star and Bell yards and Chancery-lane, the whole or some portion of Symonds's Inn, the west end of Rolls-buildings, the west side of Fetter-lane, and both sides of Rolls-buildings, Fetter-lane; White's-alley, east side of Le's-buildings, and the whole of Acorn-court; and also for power to remove the Colonnade of the Regent-street Quadrant.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOV. 6.**—The total number of births in the district included within the bills of mortality was 2336, of which 682 were males and 654 females. This number exceeds that of the previous week by 35. The total number of deaths was 1052 (529 males and 523 females)—showing an excess over the deaths of last week of 107, and over the weekly average of deaths for the last 5 autumns of 6. According to these numbers the births during the week exceeded the deaths by 284.

A DESPATCH from Earl Grey has been communicated to the West Indian Association, giving directions for carrying into execution on an extensive scale a plan for the immigration of free labourers from the Kroo Coast, in Africa, into the West Indies. The despatch is dated October 30, and is addressed to Governor Sir C. Grey, &c.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

At the Paris Academy of Sciences' sitting of the 2nd inst., a letter was received from M. de Castelneau, containing a catalogue of 947 earthquakes in different parts of America, between 1810 and 1845. There was also a paper received from M. Niepce de St. Victor, giving an account of some experiments in photography. He finds that if a sheet of paper, on which there be writing or printed characters or a drawing, be exposed for a few minutes to the vapour of iodine, and there be applied immediately afterwards a coating of starch, moistened by slightly acidulated water, a faithful tracing of the writing, printing, or drawing, will be obtained. It is thus shown that the iodine has the property of fixing itself exclusively upon the black portions of the paper. M. Niepce has also discovered that a great number of substances, such as nitric acid, phosphoric acid, chlorurets of lime and mercury, &c., act in a similar manner, and that various vapours, particularly those of ammonia, have the effect of vivifying the images which are obtained by photography.

The *Débats* says it has reason to believe, from information which it has received, that the "Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations" has come to a decision not to take any part in the new loan.

The Duchess of Valencia, wife of General Narvaez, left Paris on Sunday last, for Madrid.

The Prince de Joinville returned to La Spezia on the 26th ult., from Leghorn.

**SUICIDE OF COUNT BRESSON.**—Advices from Paris and Naples bring an account of a fearful tragedy in the latter city—the suicide of Count Bresson, Peer of France, and Ambassador of that country, at Naples (by whom, when Ambassador at Madrid, the Montpensier marriage was brought about.) The unfortunate nobleman was found early on the morning of the 2nd instant bathed in blood, and having his throat cut in his own private apartment of the Embassy. The following particulars of the dreadful occurrence are from the pen of a correspondent at Naples:—"Count Bresson had his formal audience of the King of Naples to present his credentials as Ambassador of France, the day before yesterday (Sunday, 31st ult.); he was graciously received, and retired apparently pleased. Next day he paid a number of visits, and in the evening went to the Opera without evincing throughout the day or evening the slightest symptom of insanity or excitement. On reaching home, however, he was observed to be agitated. His excitement increased, and he continued walking about his apartment until four o'clock, when, suddenly the fall of a heavy body was heard. The Countess Bresson ran into his room, and found him lying in a pool of blood, which flowed from a frightful wound in the throat, effected by a razor, which was found close to him. Instant alarm was given, and almost immediately the surgeon of the British Legation arrived, but the Count was already dead, nothing could be done." The Count was said to be in low spirits when he left Paris a short time since to enter upon the discharge of his duties as Ambassador at the Court of Naples. This was attributed to chagrin at the refusal of the King to appoint him to either the British or the Russian embassy. The former he particularly desired. He made his will, and arranged all his affairs before his departure, which occasions a surmise that he contemplated destroying himself. Nevertheless he appeared perfectly collected throughout his journey, and, it was understood, transacted important business at Turin *en route*. It is, however, believed that the disappointments just alluded to preyed upon his mind, and produced the mental disease which prompted him to the fatal act.

The latest news from Paris announces another extraordinary event scarcely less appalling than the foregoing—the circumstance of its relating also to an Ambassador of France, making it a "strange coincidence" indeed. The *Journal des Débats* of Tuesday last, thus mentions the matter:—"Count Mortier, Ambassador from the Government of France to the Court of Turin, has been struck with insanity. It was found necessary to place him in a lunatic asylum on Sunday last. On that morning, after having shut himself up with his two children in a room of the apartment he occupied in the Hotel Chatham, he wrote two letters, couched in similar terms, one addressed to his wife, and the other to a friend, in which he apprised them that in a few minutes he and his two children would have ceased to live. The Prefect of Police was informed of the fact. He hastened to the hotel, where he was shortly afterwards joined by the Chancellor, who attended in consequence of Count Mortier being a member of the Chamber of Peers. The Count had barricaded himself in his chamber, armed with a razor, which he brandished over the heads of his children. At intervals he threatened his own life, and in his delirium vociferated the most horrible menaces. It then became necessary to adopt some resolution. The Chancellor spoke to him in a friendly tone of voice. The Count replied by incoherent speeches of death and blood; and then, addressing his son, whom he held on his knees, told the child that he must die. The unhappy child, who is 11 years of age, exclaimed that he did not wish to die, and struggled, weeping all the while. Then, addressing himself to his daughter, a child of eight years of age, the Count asked her if she would follow him and die with him? The poor child replied that she would die with her father; and it is added, that the father prepared to execute his horrible design. The persons who heard, outside the door, what was passing within, were paralysed with terror. A word or a movement might precipitate the arm which was directed by insanity. This scene lasted nearly three hours. The Countess Mortier, the Chancellor Pasquier, and M. Delessert, the Prefect of Police, remained standing at the door in a state of inexpressible terror. At length, after these long and cruel hours of entreaties, silence, expectation, and negotiation, access was obtained into the apartment by a door which had been some time closed, and which was opened without noise. The Chancellor and the Prefect of Police entered, and succeeded in extricating the trembling children from their agony, and restored them to their mother. Count Mortier still, however, held the razor in his hand, and nothing could induce him to surrender it. He from time to time made a gesture as if he was about to cut his throat; this scene lasted three-quarters of an hour longer. He complained angrily of the persecution of which he said he was the object, accusing the Prefect of Police of violating his domicile, and the Chancellor of infringing on his liberty, and declared he would complain to the Keeper of the Seals. M. Delessert suggested to him to write a letter to the Keeper of the Seals, which he undertook to deliver to him, with the intention of inducing him to lay aside his razor, and which it would have been dangerous to endeavour to take by force. The Count consented to write the letter, but on condition that the Prefect of Police should remain at a distance at the further end of the chamber. The Keeper of the Seals, who had been apprised of what was going forward, replied instantly to Count Mortier, and requested that he would go to his house and explain the matters of which he had to complain. The Count then consented to go out. On the staircase he closed the razor and placed it in his pocket, and in the courtyard of the hotel he was seized in presence of the Chancellor, and immediately lodged in a lunatic asylum. From another source we have learned the prevalence of a rumour that at one period during the agonising suspense so graphically described in the above extract, it was proposed to shoot the maniac to rescue his poor children. The report, however, is not vouched for. It is said that M. Guizot had been for some time aware of the suspicious nature of Count Mortier's conduct, and had resolved on superseding him in his functions as Envoy to the Court of Turin."

**SUICIDE OF THE COUNT GOMER.**—This nobleman, who, it will be recollected, was a short time ago condemned to two months' imprisonment, a fine of 200*fr.*, and costs, for having fired at a little boy whom he found breaking off some dead branches in a tree in one of his woods, in the commune of Zutkerque, near St. Omer, committed suicide on the afternoon of Monday se'night, when out shooting in the wood in which the affair had occurred. Having left the domestic who accompanied him for a few minutes, and retired behind a clump of trees, an explosion was heard; and, on hastening to the spot, the domestic found his master lying on the ground, weltering in his blood, and quite dead. The Count had discharged his gun near his heart, causing instantaneous death. The Count Gustav de Gomer was 30 years of age. He was rich, and had been married for some years to Mlle. de Parte de Pressy, belonging to one of the oldest and wealthiest families of the province of the Artois. He was the father of three children, and had always led a calm and happy life. He was descended from the artillery General de Gomer, whose name is frequently cited in the accounts of the wars of the time of Louis XIV., and who gave his name to a mortar which he invented. The Procureur du Roi had appealed against the sentence on the Count de Gomer, as not being sufficiently severe.

The Reform Dinner throughout the Departments continue to excite the vigilant attention of the Government. The one which took place at Lille, on the 7th inst., was the occasion of a marked schism amongst the Radicals and the party which recognises as its chiefs Messrs. Thiers and Odillon Barrot. The latter gentleman and some of his colleagues having demanded the addition to the toast, "To Electoral and Parliamentary Reform," of these words, "To the truth and sincerity of the institutions of July, 1830," the proposition met with considerable opposition, and having been ultimately rejected by the majority of those present, M. Odillon Barrot and all the Deputies, with the exception of M. Ledru Rollins, and about fifty subscribers, left the Hall amidst the greatest tumult and disorder. The banquet was afterwards entered upon by the remainder of the guests, to the music of the "Marseillaise."

Should any more forcible demonstration than those dinners present, take place on the part of the Radicals, the Government is said to be prepared to meet it with energy.

The *Réforme* states that 1850 pieces of artillery, intended for the armament of the detached forts round Paris, are stored in the Castle of Vincennes and in the fort of Alfort.

The *Courrier Français* states that a solemn service was celebrated on Sunday last, in the church of Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, by the Abbé Desgenettes, to invoke Divine protection on the cause of the Sonderbund. The ceremony was attended by a large congregation. There was no sermon preached on the occasion.

The receipts of the savings-banks of Paris on the 7th and 8th inst. amounted to 698,88*fr.*, and the withdrawals to 588,097*fr.*

Wednesday last being the day fixed for the adjudication of the new French Loan, M. de Rothschild was the only party who bid for it, at 75*fr.* 25*cs.* The Minister of Finance announced that the bidding having reached the *minimum*, fixed by himself in a sealed paper he held in his hand, declared the tender of M. de Rothschild accepted. This announcement was received with an expression of surprise by the auditory, who had calculated on a much higher price.

Mr. Green made an ascension in his balloon from the Hippodrome, in Paris, on Sunday afternoon, at about four o'clock, accompanied by a French gentleman, one of the female riders of the Hippodrome, and an interpreter. There was an immense concourse of persons to witness the ascension, amongst whom were her Royal Highness the Duchess d'Orléans and her children, and his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier. Soon after five o'clock, Mr. Green and his three companions descended in safety at Villiers-le-Bel, five leagues north of Paris.

##### SPAIN.

There is no news of any importance from Spain. It is said that a serious Ministerial crisis exists, and that the prospects of a change, in a Puritano (Conservative) sense, are very fair. Should the crisis terminate in the overthrow of the Cabinet, the persons who are considered as most likely to have the formation of the new one are Senor Escosura and Senor Lorente.

An active correspondence is carrying on between Louis Philippe and Christina, respecting the advisableness of the return of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier to Spain. The latter thinks their presence in Madrid at the present moment would be a good stroke of policy, and recommends the solemn naturalisation of the Duke de Montpensier as a Spaniard, and his appointment to some high command in the Spanish army. In addition, she wishes them to take the title of Prince and Princess of Asturias; but the King of the French, who is not ignorant of the antipathy in which he and his family are held in Spain, fears to trust his youngest and favourite son beyond the Pyrenees. Queen Christina is all powerful at Madrid at present. Her ascendancy over the Queen is as complete as it is astonishing, for affection has nothing to do with it. How to get Isabel II. off the throne quietly is the grand perplexity of Louis Philippe and his truly worthy coadjutors, Christina—a proceeding which will be effected in one way or another ere long. Intrigues of the most infamous description, public slander and scandal, temptations to err from the path of virtue, incitements to sensuality, and the treacherous suggestions of spies and emissaries, have been put into play with too much success to cause the political and moral ruin of Isabel II.

The resignation of General Ros de Olano has not been accepted. The Ministry is actively engaged in preparing Parliamentary bills for the approaching session of the Cortes, amongst which are a project on the liberty of the press, and another on public order. M. Borrego, proprietor of the *Espanol*, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain to the Helvetic Confederation. The Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, and his son, Hermann of Saxe Weimar, have arrived at Seville.

The Spanish singer Mirall, who was arrested in the Palace of Madrid, after—as was stated—being received by Queen Isabella, had arrived at Marseilles from Barcelona, in the *Primer Gaditano* steamer. He was under the guard of an officer and a gendarme, who were ordered to deliver him into the hands of the Spanish Consul, with a sealed letter, containing Ministerial instructions.

It is said that Espartero's having declined the British Embassy has given so much offence, that he has been told that he may not return to Spain. Ros de Olano has resigned the post of Minister of Public Instruction. It has not been filled up.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 4th contains two Royal decrees, accepting the resignation of Generals Cordova and Ros de Olano. The Duke of Valencia is appointed Minister of War. General Concha has been removed from Catalonia. General Alala has been banished to Valencia.

Other decrees have also been published, dismissing General José Concha from the post of Director-General of Cavalry, and appointing General Shelley in his stead; likewise dismissing General Blaser from the office of Director-General of Infantry, and nominating General Figueras to the vacancy. The latter is succeeded as Director-General of the Staff by General Lanz.

##### ITALY.

King Charles Albert left Turin on the 3d inst. for Genoa, accompanied as far as Roubatto by the population of that city.

According to the *Patria* of Florence, the Austrians are not disposed to evacuate Ferrara. The Aulic Council has just ordered the necessary works to be done at the barracks for rendering them habitable during the winter. This order is so precise and positive that it even nominates an Austrian in high employ at Venice to direct and superintend these works.

Lord Minto had another long conference with the Grand Duke of Tuscany on the 28th ult. The Florence papers publish a decree of the Grand Duke, dated 29th ult., suppressing the agents of the inferior police, and their duties are devolved upon the Royal Carabinieri. The preamble declares that a radical reform of the police department is in progress.

A letter from Florence of the 30th ult. announces the departure of Lord Minto for Rome, *via* Perugia, on that day.

Cardinal Ferretti's successor, as Secretary of State, had not been appointed up to the 30th ult., but that post will, in all probability, devolve on Cardinal Amat, the Legate of Bologna, who is also a warm partisan of the cause of reform. Two high functionaries of that department, creatures of Cardinal Lambruschini—Monsignor Santucci, Under Secretary of State; and Monsignor Mastoni—have been dismissed from their offices, to the general satisfaction. Monsignor Milei, nephew of Cardinal Ferretti, and Prolegat at Perugia, was spoken of for the situation vacated by Monsignor Santucci. Rome enjoys the most perfect tranquillity, notwithstanding a certain excitement of the public mind. A new law on the censorship of the press is to be shortly issued, which will be much more liberal than the existing law, somewhat like that of France, of a repressive, and not a preventive character. This announcement has produced a lively satisfaction in Rome.

His Highness Ibrahim Pacha has arrived at Leghorn, on board a French frigate. He is accompanied by a suite of fourteen persons, and intends taking up his winter quarters at Pisa.

##### SWITZERLAND.

The accounts from Switzerland are still of an undecided character; matters are inclining, however, more decidedly towards the expected explosion of hostilities between the Federal forces and those of the Leagued Cantons. Troops are moving in all directions, accompanied by artillery, commissariat stores, camp equipages, and in a word, all the multifarious matériel of war. Everywhere resound throughout the Confederation the tumult and din of coming strife—strife of the worst kind, international and internecine; and, in our next publication, it will in all probability be our painful duty to communicate details of the violent concussion of the blackest passions which constitute the vitality of civil war.

The Diet met at Berne on the 4th inst., to discuss the decree of execution, and give its sanction to the draft of a manifesto to the nation, explaining its reasons for recurring to extreme measures in order to overcome the resistance of a rebellious minority. After a discussion of four hours, a resolution was adopted by the ordinary majority of twelve and two half-Cantons—(Berne, Zurich, Glaris, Solothurn, Schaffhausen, St. Gall, Grisons, Argau, Thurgovia, Ticino, Vaud, Geneva, Basle country, and Appenzell exterior.) The resolution, after setting forth the resistance shown by the Leagued Cantons to the decree of the Diet of the 20th of July last, dissolving the "separate alliance" of the seven Cantons, and declaring the necessity which the Federal majority feels of putting an end to the attitude of armed opposition taken up by the Sonderbund, decrees as follows:—

"Art. 1. The decree of the Diet, dated July 20, of the present year, respecting the dissolution of the separate league, concluded between the Cantons of Lucerne, Uri, Schwytz, Unterwalden, Zug, Fribourg, and Valais, shall be carried into execution by force of arms.

"Art. 2. The General-in-Chief of the federal troops is charged with the execution of said decree.

"Art. 3. The Diet will adopt all ulterior measures necessary.

"Art. 4. The federal directory is requested to communicate, without delay, the present decree, to the General-in-Chief of the federal troops, to the federal council of war, and to all the Cantonal Governments."

At eight o'clock P.M. expresses were despatched in every direction to convey to the different Cantons the decree of the Diet, and the Ambassador of France sent off an extraordinary courier to Paris.

A portion of the troops of Uri and Unterwalden have arrived at Lucerne, and were to be stationed along the frontiers of Berne and Argau. A battalion of Schwytz had entered Zug to form the advanced post of the army of the League on the side of Zurich. On the 3rd a battery of siege artillery left Berne by the Fribourg road. The delegates sent by the Grisons to Berne and Lucerne with proposals of peace, found both parties so little disposed to come to terms that they did not proceed beyond Zurich, and returned to their cantons.

The Vorort has received a formal refusal from Neuchâtel to place its contingent of troops at the disposal of General Dufour (the Radical General). M. Ochsenein intended to resign the Presidency of the Diet to the second Deputy of Berne, to take the command of his division, and no doubt invade the Canton of Neuchâtel. Troops continued day and night to traverse Berne. No less than 25,000 men were ready to march against Fribourg, which was to be the first point attacked. On the 3rd a battalion of the French Jura regiment left Berne to guard the passage of the Brunig, which was already observed by a detachment of the Sonderbund. That battalion, entirely composed of Catholics, was far from being complete at its departure for the army. The difference between the Vorort and Basle city had been adjusted. That half Canton was to supply a double contingent in money, and its battery of artillery alone, which consisted exclusively of Radicals, was to take the field.

**DEFENCE OF LUCERNE.**—Lucerne has terminated its preparations of defence. On the 31st ult., and 1st inst., two battalions of infantry of Lower Unterwalden and Uri, a battery of six pieces of heavy artillery, and two companies of carabinieri, entered the city. The arrival of those auxiliaries produced a lively impression on the mind of the militia of Lucerne. On the 2nd, 1000 Valaisans were expected. A flotilla, composed of three steamers and a number of decked boats, had been organized by the Catholic League on the lake of the four Cantons.

The Government of Ticino had abdicated in favour of a Cantonal Council of War, assisted by a military tribunal, sitting at Lugano. The Austrians, it is said, are about to establish a cordon of troops along the frontiers of Ticino and the valleys of the Grisons.

The Editor of the *Zurich Federal Gazette* is about to be prosecuted for inserting an article in which the decree of execution was called an unjust attack of the majority upon the minority. M. Schulthess, the editor, who is a man of courage and talent, had been arrested and detained a prisoner until the real author of the article made himself known. The latter was M. Bluntschli, former President of the Grand Council of Zurich, one of the most eminent men in German Switzerland for learning, eloquence, and patriotism.

On the 30th, the Council of State of Lucerne declared that Canton and its capital in a state of siege. A military tribunal was established in the town, the ordinary administration of justice being suspended. The mails coming from the adjacent Cantons of Argau, Basle, and Berne, were stopped, and the bags of Lucerne taken in charge by the military post on the frontier.

The Catholic college, Corpus Catholicum, of the Grisons had sent a petition to the Pope, to pray him to recall the Jesuits from Lucerne. The *Ami du Pays* of Geneva says that the Pope was about to convoke the Conclave, to submit to it a proposition for the abolition of the Society of Jesus.

A Lucerne journal announces that the triple landrath of Zug has decided, by a majority of 114 to 31, to adhere faithfully to its allies of the league against the Federal Government. As soon as this decision was known, Schwytz sent two companies of troops to occupy the town of Zug.

In the 13th Regiment, which is in garrison at Berne, and which is principally composed of Catholics from the French portion of the Canton, some symptoms of sedition have shown themselves. On the evening of the 4th inst., thirty-six of



the men did not reply at the call, and it has been ascertained that they left the town in small detached parties, and set off home. These deserters belong to the Bishopric of Bâle.

Hostilities were positively to commence, according to the latest accounts from Berne, on the 8th, and it was not expected that Fribourg, which was already invested on all sides, could resist more than 48 hours. The General in Chief, Dufour, had addressed an order of the day to the troops, encouraging and urging them not only to come out of the struggle victoriously, but to act throughout it with humanity and generosity, and to that end placing under their safe keeping the children, women, men, and ministers of religion.

The *Zurich Gazette* of the 6th inst. announces that, on the 4th, the troops of the Canton of Uri had penetrated into the Canton of Tessino, and that, in a skirmish of advanced posts near Airolo, two officers of Uri were killed.

The *Cologne Gazette* of the 8th instant publishes the following letter, dated Lake of Constance, 3rd instant:—"The Austrian troops have assembled in such numbers on the frontiers of Switzerland, that there are three battalions in the small town of Bregenz alone. These troops are, it is said, provided with all means of transport required for crossing rivers. It is believed, from these facts, that Austria will interfere, should circumstances demand the presence of those troops.

The road over the Spulgen is stopped, and the mail will no longer pass by it. Convoys of artillery and Congreve rockets are moving towards the Swiss frontier.

The *Bâle Gazette* of the 6th announces the departure from Zurich of the Russian Ambassador, Baron de Krudener. He called on the burgomaster, M. Zehnder, to inform him that, as civil war was on the point of breaking out, he quitted the Swiss territory by order of the Emperor.

The Grand Council of Bâle came to a resolution on the 6th to furnish the contingent against the Sonderbund called for by the Diet.

Considerable interest had been excited in official circles by the announcement that a courier from Lord Palmerston, bearing dispatches for Mr. Peel, had arrived at Berne. It was rumoured that the purport of the dispatch was for Mr. Peel to offer the friendly mediation of England, an offer which, however useful it might have been some time since, is now, it is feared, useless.

#### GERMANY.

A letter from Darmstadt announces the arrest of a servant of Count Gorlitz, and the late unfortunate Countess, who, it will be remembered, was found burnt to death, and of whose murder the Count was accused. The servant is charged with attempting to poison his master. Some soup served up to the Count's table having a curious colour, it excited suspicion, and on being analysed was found to contain a strong dose of poison. The father of the servant has also been arrested.

#### AUSTRIA.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress left their summer residence on the 28th ult., and are now taking up their abode at Hofburg. On the 11th, they intended going to Presburg, for the opening of the Hungarian Diet, in company with the Archduke the Stadtholder. The Duchess Maria Louisa left on the 6th, and will probably reach Parma about the middle of the month. Count M. Bellinghausen arrived here from Frankfurt, by way of Carlsruhe, Stuttgart, and Munich, on the 30th ult. His circuitous route is said to be in close connexion with the affairs of Switzerland. Everybody here is in a state of expectancy as to what may be the result of measures consequent upon the disorders of that country, which are not likely to be terminated without bloodshed. The state of health in Vienna is by no means satisfactory, although the mortality is not great. The Privy Councillor Weisz von Stackenfels is dangerously ill, and slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

At Vienna, the rains have been so heavy as to have made the river to overflow its banks, and caused some damage.

The number of strangers who have visited Spa since the commencement of the season to the 1st instant, amounts to 5007. Of whom there were English, 916; French, 1056; Dutch, 356; Germans, 296; Russians, 103; Italians, 32; Poles, 38; Americans, 14; Spaniards, 25; Portuguese, 4; Swiss, 10; Dane, 1; Swedes, 2; Belgians, 2154.

The Archduke Stephen of Austria, who returned to Vienna the day after his instalment as Obergespan of the city of Pesth, has daily conferences in the Chancery for Hungarian affairs in the Austrian capital. The Emperor and Empress, accompanied by Archduke Stephen, purpose leaving Vienna on the 11th instant, to be present at the opening of the States of Bohemia. Prince Metternich will not this year accompany his Majesty. Notwithstanding the fact that Baron Kaisersfeld, the Austrian Envoy to the Helvetic Diet, has left the Swiss territory, the concentration of the Austrian troops on the Swiss frontier is such that in the little town of Bregenz alone, there are three battalions of infantry. These troops are provided with every means for crossing the lake at a moment's notice. Austria is prepared for every emergency. Baron Kaisersfeld has taken up his quarters at Bregenz.

The first step taken by the Bohemian Diet in refusing to grant the taxation of fifty thousand florins, so peremptorily demanded by the Austrian Government, and which was a direct and flagrant violation of the fundamental law of 1627, has been attended with success. Advice received from Vienna announce that the Austrian Government has revoked the coercive measures it had ordered Count Salm to have recourse to to levy the above tax, and that it acknowledges the rights and privileges of the Bohemian Diet.

#### BELGIUM.

On Tuesday afternoon, the ordinary session of the Belgian Chambers was opened by King Leopold in person.

By a Royal decree, his Majesty has granted to artisans and workmen whose productions have been exhibited in the late Exhibition of National Commerce and Manufactures, a proof of the interest which he takes in them, viz., a decoration of either gold or silver, which is to be suspended by a chain of the same metal on the left breast. It is to be granted, exclusively, to artisans and workmen of acknowledged skill, added to which, their conduct must be irreproachable. This testimony of skill can be given only at the time when their productions are exhibited, by the jury who are empowered to decide.

Towards dusk, on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, a duel with pistols, which terminated fatally, took place at Gend Brugghe, between M. Lange, an officer of the 3rd Regiment of the Line, and M. Renandeyn, of Bruges, who was some years ago charged before the Court of Assize of Brussels, with having committed a forgery, to the prejudice of a lady at Louvain, of whom, however, he obtained pardon. This lady is said to have been the cause of the duel. At the fifth shot, the ball entered the body of M. Renandeyn, and killed him on the spot. The officer immediately surrendered himself, but refused to give up the names of the persons who acted as seconds.

#### HOLLAND.

Some time ago, the father of a family of seven children made a claim on the Dutch Government for the support of the seventh one, grounding his pretensions on the Imperial law of the 29th Nivose, An. XIII, which was passed during the occupation of Holland by the French. The claim was resisted on the plea that the law in question was an obsolete or a repealed one. The claimant, however, only urged his claim the more vehemently, and an action was accordingly brought against the Government, of which the final upshot was that the claim was pronounced to be legal. Immediately after the publication of this important decision, a host of fathers forwarded similar claims to the Government on behalf of each of their respective seventh child. The majority of these claims were allowed, and the Government has laid before the States-General a bill for raising 70,000 florins for carrying into effect the provisions of the Imperial law in question, and for paying the expenses (36,000 florins) of the law-suits referred to.

#### RUSSIA.

From St. Petersburg, on the 22nd ult., it is stated that, with the authorisation of the Emperor, the value of 8,678,569 silver roubles, as well in gold coin as in silver bars, was transported on the 19th into the reserve vaults of the fortress of St. Peter and Paul, being the amount accumulated in the vaults of the Despatch Office of Imperial credit notes. The funds (metallic) of the credit notes of the empire actually deposited in the castle vaults of St. Peter and Paul amounted, comprising the capital above-mentioned as carried there, to the value of 115,678,595 silver roubles, say in sterling £18,074,830.

The solemn entrance of the illustrious bride of the Grand Duke Constantine, the Princess Alexandrina Von Saxe Altenburg, took place at St. Petersburg on the 8th ult. according to the prescribed ceremonial. In the first State carriage, which was drawn by eight horses, sat her Majesty the Empress, the Archduchess Maria Alexandrina, and Maria Nekolajewna, and the Princess Alexandrine. The Imperial cavalcade proceeded to the Winter Palace, where her Majesty and the noble party immediately proceeded to the chapel, and then to the banquetting-hall.

#### TURKEY.

The Russian Ambassador, Baron Ustinoff, embarked on the 17th ult., at Constantinople, in a French steamer, for Greece, whence he intends proceeding to Vienna. Bederhan Bey embarked on board the same vessel for Candia, to which place he has been exiled.

The Austrian Consul-General, Baron Geringer Von Oedenberger, arrived at Constantinople on the 20th ult., from Vienna.

According to the latest official accounts from Trebizonde, the cholera had nearly entirely disappeared; a few cases had, however, occurred at Surmene and Platana, on the sea coast. The accounts from Erzeroum and Kars were satisfactory.

#### WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

The *Medway*, Captain Sharpe, arrived at Southampton, on Sunday last, from the West Indies. The dates are:—Vera Cruz, Oct. 1; Tampico, Sept. 25; Havana, Oct. 12; Chagres, Sept. 25; Honduras, Sept. 20; Carthagena, Sept. 27; Jamaica, Oct. 9; Demerara, Oct. 4; Trinidad, Oct. 6; Barbadoes, Oct. 9; Antigua, Oct. 13; Martinique, Oct. 12; Grenada, Oct. 10; Porto Rico, Oct. 13; St. Thomas, Oct. 15; Bermuda, Oct. 23; Nassau, Oct. 14.

The freight on board the *Medway* consists of silver to the amount of 185,577 dollars, in dollars and bullion, gold dust and gold coin to the amount of 144,355 dollars, all on merchants' account, and of mineral ore 20 bales, and 62 small packages.

The intelligence from the seat of war is still involved in the greatest obscurity. No additional intelligence as to the position of the American army is received. An address of Santa Anna to his countrymen, after his retirement to Guadalupe, had appeared in the *Genius of Liberty*, Vera Cruz paper. It confirmed the announcement that he had resigned the Presidency, but whether he had resumed it or no, remained a question. It had again been stated that he had retired towards Puebla.

In the West Indies, affairs were pretty much in the same state as at the last dates. Meetings, at which resolutions were passed to call the attention of the home Government to the state of the West Indies, had taken place at Jamaica, and petitions drawn up at Trinidad and Barbadoes.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Jamaica, held on the 6th of October, several communications were received from the Windward Islands, urging a combined agitation, with the view of bringing before the British public the depressed condition of these colonies under a free-trade system, and laying before Parliament the necessity of some immediate modification of the present sugar duties, in order to save the West India colonies from ruin.

Commercial affairs were a gloomy aspect in Demerara. About two hundred and fifty immigrants from Madeira had arrived during the first fortnight in September.

The death of the Chief Justice of Antigua forms the principal item of news from that island.

His Honour Thomas Norton, who was removed some three years since from the first Puisne Judgeship of British Guiana to the Chief Justiceship of Newfoundland, is said to have resigned the latter appointment, with the intention of practising at the English bar. Meddling in political matters, with which he busied himself much when in Demerara, is said to have led to this step, which was not a matter of choice, but necessity—resignation or dismissal.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, NOV. 11.

This being the day to which Parliament was prorogued on the 12th of October by her Majesty's writ, the House of Lords was opened for the purpose of further proroguing Parliament to the 18th instant, when, as announced by Royal proclamation, it will be assembled for considering divers urgent and important affairs.

At two o'clock the Lord Chancellor, Lord Langdale, and Lord Campbell, arrived, and the noble and learned Lord took his seat on the Woolsack. The Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod proceeded to the door, and admitted the Deputy Clerk Assistant and several officers of the House of Commons, who advanced to the bar, as the representatives of her Majesty's most faithful Commons.

The Lord Chancellor instructed the Clerk at the table to read her Majesty's writ proroguing Parliament to Thursday next, the 18th instant. The Lord Chancellor and the other two noble and learned Lords then withdrew.

### POLICE.

#### THAMES.

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—On Tuesday a middle-aged man, of highly-respectable appearance, named John Berwick Whitby, and who, it was stated, was formerly one of the largest woollen-manufacturers in Bradford, Yorkshire, was charged with stealing 12lb. of wool, the property of the St. Katharine Dock Company. It appeared that the prisoner had been reduced from a state of comparative opulence to one of the greatest and most necessitous indigence. He had become bankrupt, his mills and other buildings were sold off, and he came to London with the wreck of his fortune to commence afresh, but ill-fortune still pursued him, and he lost about £1600 by a recent woollen transaction, which completely ruined him. Under these circumstances, being well known in the woollen trade, he picked up a scanty livelihood by occasionally purchasing wool for different individuals, and in this capacity was constantly in and out of the wool warehouse of the St. Katharine Docks. It seemed that on some of these occasions Mr. Broadway, the deputy storekeeper of the warehouse, observed the prisoner put some small quantities of wool in his pocket. He accordingly on Monday directed Worley, one of the dock constables, to stop Mr. Whitby as he came out of the dock in the afternoon and search him. This was done, and the prisoner having been taken into the lodge and searched, 2½lb. of wool was taken from him, part from his coat-pockets, and part from his hat. He had no pass for this quantity, which he would have had if he had been properly possessed of it. From subsequent information, police-constable H. 27, proceeded to No. 4, Harrod's-place, Wollcote-square, and in a corner of a room which the prisoner had tenanted, he found 10lb. more wool.

John Passmore Mumford, the superintendent of the St. Katharine's Dock police, said, he had reason to believe it was extreme destitution that had led the prisoner to act as he had done. The Company would be satisfied if the case were dealt with summarily.—A number of highly-respectable gentlemen attended, and spoke of the prisoner's previous character in the highest terms. They considered him the victim of misfortune.—Mr. Yardley was extremely sorry to see a man who had formerly filled a respectable station in society in such a position; but, notwithstanding what had been said in court, he felt that he could not do less than commit the prisoner to take his trial for the felony.—The several witnesses were bound over to prosecute.

### ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ROBBERY IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.—In the course of Tuesday night some thieves stole the whole of the lead from the roof of Marlborough Lodge, in St. James's Park. Two sentries were on duty within a few yards of the place, but neither of them heard the slightest noise, nor saw anything to excite their suspicion.

DR. BOWRING, M.P., AND HIS BROTHER PLUNDERED OF £1000 BY TWO HIGHWAYMEN.—On Friday morning se'night, Dr. Bowring, M.P., and his brother, who is the chief manager of the Llynvi Iron Works, at Maesteg, proceeded from that place to Bridgend, to procure from the company's bankers money to pay the workmen at the iron works their wages. The cheque was for £1000, and they received for the same £600 in sovereigns, £150 in silver, and £250 in bank notes. These were in separate bags, and placed in a large one, which was deposited in a case underneath the seat-box of the gig in which the gentlemen travelled. At twelve o'clock they started on their return, Maesteg being ten miles distant from Bridgend, and had reached about midway, when, as they were ascending a hill between Coytrahene and Cefn-yd-fa, they were met by two men, who stopped the horse, and, with a loaded pistol in each hand, demanded "money or their lives." Resistance was useless, and the money was given up. The robbers shot the horse before leaving. Mr. Charles Bowring returned to Bridgend, and gave information of the robbery to the authorities, who immediately despatched officers in all directions in pursuit. Both the robbers were ultimately apprehended, and the £600 in gold found on their persons. The names of the robbers are Richard Mahoney and John Lloyd. They were formerly employed at the Llynvi Iron Works, of which Mr. C. Bowring is the Resident Director. In addition to the gold already recovered, there have also been found notes to the amount of £170 in the Cwm Nantwymon Wood. Both the prisoners have been committed for trial at the ensuing assizes.

FRONT OF A HOUSE CARRIED AWAY BY A CARAVAN.—About a quarter before nine o'clock, on Monday morning, as the vehicles used to convey the articles that form the Chinese Exhibition from Fairfield, Bow, en route for Birmingham, entered Leadenhall-street, one of the caravans, which was heavily laden, with a greater breadth at top than at bottom, drew up close to the curb, when, on coming opposite to No. 70, which is in the occupation of Mr. Cockburn, toyman, the front of whose house is one of the old projecting ones, extending 4 feet 7 inches beyond the line of houses, the heavy packed load caught against the projecting front. The caravan, not being aware of the danger, and having a powerful team, whipped his horses, which made them go forward, when a terrific crash was heard, and in an instant the projecting portion came down. The police-constable on duty was knocked down by some of the falling timbers, but sustained no serious injuries.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM FIRE-ARMS.—On Friday evening, a young gentleman named Thomas Tullett, 19 years of age, met a dreadful death at Berkeley-field, Toxteth-park, Liverpool, where some boys were firing cannon. One piece, which was loaded with two slugs, about an inch long, had had a touch-light applied, but, on its not lighting, they threw it into a bonfire, and soon after it went off, when one of the slugs struck the deceased, who was passing at the time, on the left temple, perforated the brain, and went directly through the head to the right temple. He was taken to the Southern Hospital, where he lingered about three hours. During the same evening, another accident happened at the same place, by which a boy's foot was taken off.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—A melancholy suicide occurred in the parish of Stratton, on Thursday last week. The unfortunate gentleman was the Rev. Mr. Nelson, formerly connected with the Relief body, but now pastor of the *quoad sacra* parish of Patna. He had been missing some short time, and on the day mentioned was discovered in a wood near the village of Stratton, suspended from a tree. The unfortunate gentleman had been dead for a considerable time. He might be between 40 and 50 years of age, had a cheerful open countenance, and was stout in figure. We have heard no reason assigned for this dreadful act.—*Glasgow paper.*

SUICIDE OF A RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIAST.—On Monday evening an inquest was held at the Bethnal Lunatic Asylum, Bethnal-green, which is under the management of Messrs. Warburton and Co., on view of the body of Mr. Stevens, aged 47. The deceased was a pauper from Langley Marsh, Berkshire. On the 1st of April last he was admitted into the institution, his mind having become affected through his religious notions. He was allowed to amuse himself in the garden, and on the preceding Friday was employed in turning over the ground with a hoe. He was placed in his dormitory the same night, at half-past eight o'clock, by Mr. Gardner, the principal keeper, there being three other lunatics in the same room. The following morning he was found suspended by his handkerchief to one of the rails of the lattice door, quite dead. He was in a sitting position. Verdict—"The deceased hanged himself while in an unsound state of mind."

DARING CARRIAGE ROBBERY.—On Wednesday evening, as the carriage of Lord Delaware was proceeding from the Great Western Railway to his Lordship's residence in Grosvenor-square, some thief took the opportunity of stealing from the dickey of the carriage a large carpet bag containing a quantity of wearing apparel and jewellery, with which he got clear off.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The packet-ship *Auburn*, 700 tons burden, while on a voyage to New Orleans, was wrecked on the New Jersey coast, ten miles south of Barnegat Light, on the night of the 25th of September last, by being driven on shore during a most appalling gale. The crew, to save themselves, cut away her masts, to which the chief part lashed themselves, and were carried ashore, but shockingly bruised. The remainder, with the passengers, in all four ladies and fourteen men, perished in the vessel. The loss of the ship and cargo is roughly calculated at £12,000.

CAPTURES BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—On Monday a message was received by telegraph at the Rochdale Railway Station, to "look through the train for two German sailors, one aged twenty-one, the other sixteen; the latter stands about five feet high, and can speak a little English; the other cannot speak it. They have robbed their vessel, and have with them a silver watch, without glass, and a silver spoon; take them in charge, and send them with a man by first train." The youths were discovered and detained; and, on being questioned, the younger produced the watch without the glass (which proved their identity), but denied having a silver spoon. They are Prussians, and were on their way to Liverpool, but they were sent back to Hull.

### EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Quotidiano* of Rome announces that Mr. Everett will, in all probability, be named Ambassador of the United States to the Court of Rome.

The *Universal German Gazette* mentions from Rome a rumour that the Government of the United States has offered to enter into a treaty of commerce and friendship with the Pope; and it is probable a nuncio will be appointed to Washington.

Accounts from the Canary Islands mention the breaking out of the disease—a sort of yellow fever—which prevailed there last year; it is described as being of a milder character than before.

A Belgian sailor, named Bonami, employed in one of the Belgian Government vessels, was lately condemned to four years' imprisonment, to be precipitated once from the mainyard into the sea, and to receive 150 lashes, for desertion in time of peace.

The *Bale Gazette* states that it has been decided to establish two Councils of War, one at Berne, the other at Zurich.

Baron de Billing, the French Ambassador to the Germanic Diet, has received instructions from his Court to support the pretensions of the King of Denmark in the affair of Schleswick-Holstein.

A decree of the Prussian Government forbids all workmen, of whatever trade they may be, to proceed to Switzerland, under pain of fine and imprisonment.

M. George Fabricius, a German Violinist and Musical Composer, committed suicide a few days ago at Brussels, in consequence of having, from agitation, failed in the rehearsal of a concert which he was to have given on Monday at the Theatre Royal.

From the 1st inst., at St. Ives, from 15,000 to 20,000 hogsheds of pickards were taken.

Mr. Drummond, nephew of Lord Auckland, has been appointed extra clerk in the Admiralty, Whitehall.

It is stated, in a letter from Rome, that a criminal prosecution of the Prince de Camille (Lucien Bonaparte) is to take place, for his conduct in the events of the 7th and 8th September.

The Prussian Government is setting at liberty, on the payment of fines, or furnishing bail, the less dangerous class of the Polish prisoners, who have been detained for nearly two years. Definitive judgments will not be pronounced until after the new year.

The petition of Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., and other electors of Clare, against the return of Sir Lucius O'Brien, M.P. for that county, was lodged in the Dublin Hanaper-office on Saturday last.

The Governorship of Trinidad is vacant by the death of Sir Henry Macleod.

The steamer *Finisterre* landed a few days ago, at Morlaix, thirty-eight Scotch women, who are to be employed in the spinning mill of Landernau, which is to commence operations at the close of the month. The *Morlaixien* is to convey a similar number at her next trip.

The French Government, it is said, have at present under consideration a proposition for establishing a Board of Admiralty in France, resembling that of England.

Viscount Palmerston paid a visit to the Queen at Windsor, on Monday.

Mr. Herman Merivale commenced his duties at the Colonial Office on Friday, as one of the Under Secretaries of State, in the room of the Right Hon. James Stephen.

The *Memorial des Pyrenees* publishes a letter from Barcelona, stating that Queen Christina was expected there, and mentions a rumour that she intends to go to Rome.

The Corporation of Bristol have decided to erect public baths and washhouses on "The Wire," a piece of land belonging to the City, at a cost of £6000.

Viscount Canning, who has been to Madrid on diplomatic business, arrived in London from the Continent on Friday se'night.

Mr. Ball, son of Mr. Justice Ball, has resigned his office as one of the Irish Assistant Poor-Law Commissioners, on account of ill health.

The Tracy Peerage case will be brought to a final conclusion immediately after the meeting of Parliament. The claimant has procured further and most important additional evidence.

The Rev. Dr. Logan, late Vice-President of St. Mary's College, Oscott, has received the appointment of President, in the room of the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman. Dr. Logan was formerly a Protestant, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge.

A marble statue of Mr. Huskisson is to be placed in the vestibule of Lloyd's, an appropriate site. The statue has been presented by the widow of the lamented statesman.

Mr. Fonblanque entered on his duties on Monday last, in the statistical department of the Board of Trade.

The Duke of Wellington holds a Court, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, this week, at Dover.

In the *Augsburg Gazette*, of the 3rd instant, a letter from Rome states that the Pope has made considerable concessions to the College of the Order of Jesus.

The intention of building a new terminus for the Eastern Counties Railway, at Shoreditch, has, we understand, for the present been abandoned.

Mr. Teague, the principal clerk at the Guildhall Police Court, has resigned his situation; his successor is likely to be Alderman Thomas Wood.

Forty-three officers of the 13th Light Dragoons are said to have been compelled to quit the regiment since 1840, in consequence of the extravagant expenditure on the regimental mess.

Mr. Charles Geach, of the Midland Banking Company, Union-street, was elected Mayor of Birmingham for the ensuing year, on Tuesday last.

It is reported that Mr. George Kennie, formerly M.P. for Ipswich, has been appointed Governor of the Falkland Islands.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* says that the Duke of Lucca has not only abdicated his sovereignty, but sold his pictures to a rich Englishman, who, on receiving the treasure, paid the purchase money to two agents, who abdicated their characters, and ran off to America.

A correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette* writes from Berlin that the Free-Trade union of that place had been dissolved, and that the Committee of merchants at Breslau had declared itself (by ten votes against six) in favour of differential duties.

The Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, accompanied by Lady Peel and family, comes to town from Drayton Manor on Thursday next, for the opening of Parliament.

On Thursday night, the 28th ult., the mail train, near Ely, killed twenty-seven sheep, which had strayed on the line.

On the 2nd instant, a very fine dish of Alpine strawberries, quite ripe, and of good flavour, grown in the open air, was gathered in the garden of Mr. Michael Delaney, of Crumpsall, near Manchester.

It is reported that a fatal case of cholera has occurred at Falmouth, on board a vessel from the Black Sea.

The vast valley of the Oder, in Prussian Silesia, has been inundated by the overflowing of the Oder. Incalculable damage has been done. The sown crops, and the crops in barns, have been destroyed.

The Earl of Digby has contributed, in the most munificent manner, £2500 towards the necessary repair and restoration of the ancient abbey church at Sherborne, Dorset. The venerable fabric was founded in 704, and it is computed that £3000 will be required for its restoration.

An unusual number of persons have been killed and injured by accidents with fireworks and gunpowder during the celebration of the 5th of November.

M. Benedict has arrived in town for the season, after a most successful professional tour in Germany and France.

Mr. Gatty, one of the Taxing Masters of the Court of Chancery, has just retired on a compensation of £5424 14s. 4d. per annum for life, and half that sum to his executors for seven years after his death!

The state of the business of the Court of Chancery has at length become such that, for two days, the Master of the Rolls has not sat for lack of causes.

The new regulation of the Post-office, which permits letters of a weight exceeding the limit of sixteen ounces to pass by post, came into operation on Wednesday last. No letter above four ounces in weight can in future pass through the post-office unless the postage is pre-paid.

A body of police, upwards of a thousand strong, has been despatched *via* the North-Western line, to the scene of the stoppage of the great railway works.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts have given notice of their desire to appoint a clergyman, in Priest's orders, for the island of St. Croix, West Indies, with a stipend of £300 per annum.

During the week ending on Sunday last, the number of persons passing or repassing between England and France, at the undermentioned places, was—At Boulogne, 1157; Calais, 173; total, 1330.

The ship *Isaac Miller*, from New Orleans, came in contact, at five o'clock on Wednesday morning, with the *Queen Victoria*, City of Dublin Company's steamer, off the Skerries, about 50 miles from Liverpool. The ship sustained considerable damage, and about twenty passengers got on board out of the steamer.

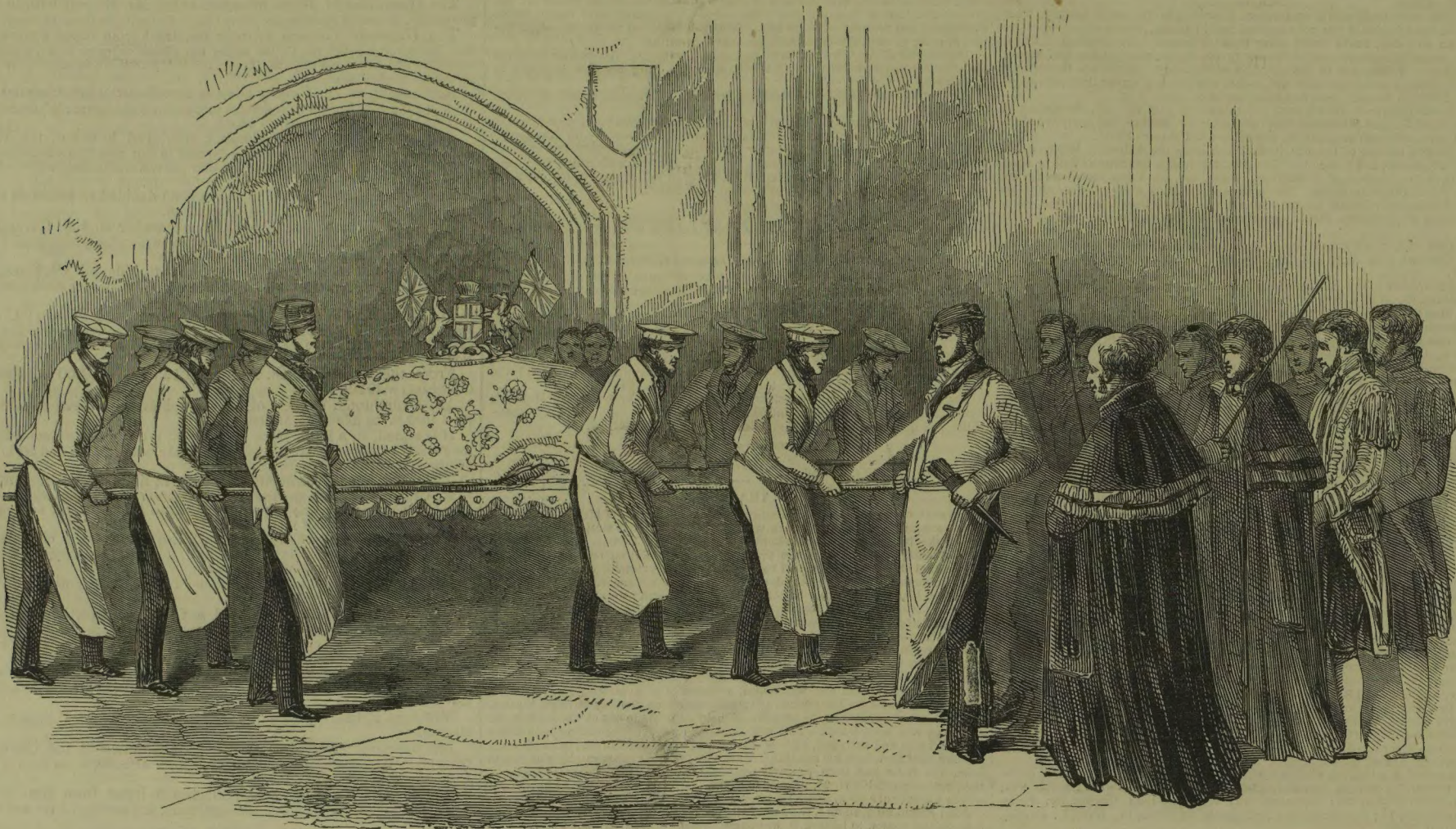
Salmon fishing in the Tweed closed for net fishing on the 15th of October, and for rod fishing on Saturday last, for the annual close time.

The agreement between the Woods and Forests and the Birkenhead Dock Commissioners was formally assented to by the latter on Wednesday.

The Right Hon. Richard More O'Ferrall, the newly-appointed Governor of Malta, proceeds thither in a day or two, in H.M. steam-packet *Oberon*, Lieutenant Gardner commanding, now on her way to Portsmouth.



## L O R D M A Y O R ' S D A Y .

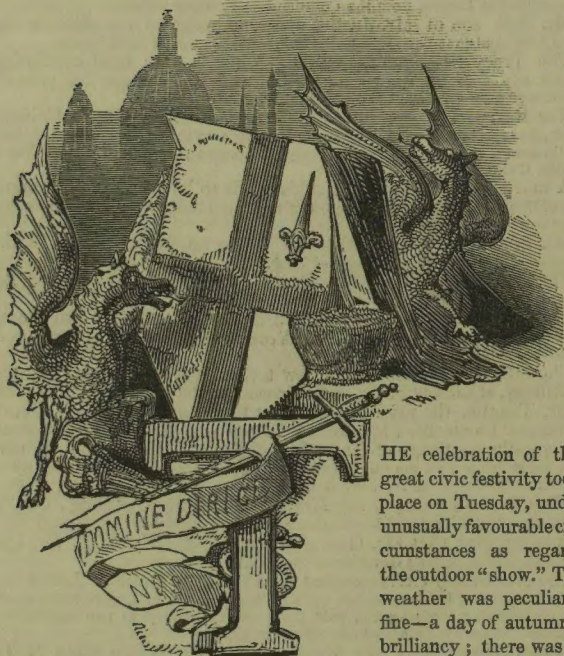


BRINGING THE BARON OF BEEF INTO GUILDHALL.

Soon after eleven o'clock, the City authorities assembled at the Guildhall. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs received the Aldermen and principal officers in the Council Chamber, where they sat down to a splendid breakfast. Shortly after twelve o'clock, it was announced that all was in readiness to depart for Westminster, and the pageant began to move in the following

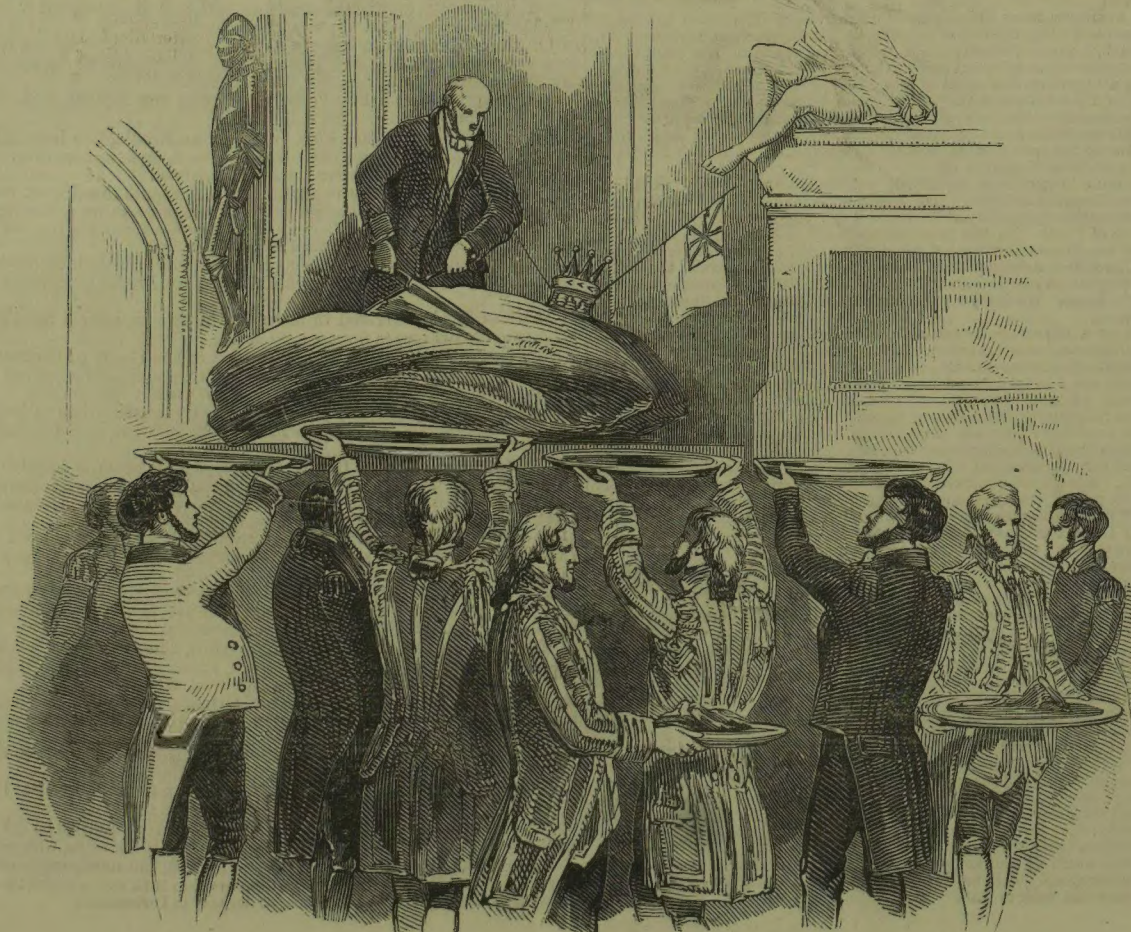
## ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Police Constables to clear the way.  
**ROYAL MARINE SOCIETY BOYS**, with Banners.  
 Six Police Constables.  
**BAND OF THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.**  
 The Royal Standard. The Arms of the Fishmongers Company.  
 The Arms of Sir Thos. Knesworth. The Arms of James Hulbert, Esq.  
 The Arms of Harvey C. Combe, Esq. The Arms of Sir Wm. Leighton, Knt.  
 The Arms of Mr. Sheriff Hill. The Union Jack.  
 The Arms of Mr. Sheriff Cubitt. The Arms of the City of London.  
**THE BARGE MASTER.**  
 Watermen.  
 Beadle's Assistants.  
**THE BEADLE.**  
 The Clerk.  
 The Gentlemen of the Livery in Carriages.  
 The Gentlemen of the Court of Assistants.  
 The Wardens of the Company, in Carriages.  
 The Prime Warden, in a Chariot, attended by the Chaplain.  
**UNDER BEADLE OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF VINTNERS.**  
 Three Watermen of the Vintners' Company, in their Uniforms, with Cockades. Three Watermen of the Vintners' Company, in their Uniforms, with Cockades.  
**CAPTAIN OF THE BAND OF PENSIONERS.**  
 With large Cockades of the Lord Mayor's and Company's Colours, and bearing a Shield with the Queen's Arms.  
**FIFTEEN PENSIONERS.**  
 With Cockades, each bearing a Shield. With Cockades, each bearing a Shield.  
**LIEUTENANT OF THE BAND OF PENSIONERS.**  
 With large Cockades, bearing a Shield of the Company's Arms.  
 Six Master Wine Porters, in their Vintners' Dress.  
 A Waterman in Uniform, bearing the Swan Flag.  
 Three Swan Uppers, with Cockades, in their Uniforms. Three Swan Uppers, with Cockades, in their Uniforms.  
 The Vintners' Swan Marker, with a Silk Scarf and Cockades.  
**BARGE MASTER IN FULL UNIFORM.**  
 Waterman in Livery to relieve the Standard Bearer. The Standard of the Worshipful Company of Vintners. Waterman in Livery to relieve the Standard Bearer.



HE celebration of this great civic festivity took place on Tuesday, under unusually favourable circumstances as regards the outdoor "show." The weather was peculiarly fine—a day of autumnal brilliancy; there was no

fog or drizzling rain, the ordinary characteristics of the 9th of November in London; neither was there a nipping air to chill the admiration of the spectators, but it was mild and sunny; though, haply, some far-seeing folks might affect to foreshadow in the bright mid-day beams the waning of the last of the City pageants.



CARVING "THE BARON."

The Royal Standard. Waterman in Livery to relieve the Bearer. Banner of St. Martin. Waterman in Livery to relieve the Bearer. Bacchus, drawn by Leopards. Waterman in Livery to relieve the Bearer. The City Standard. Waterman in Livery to relieve the Bearer. The Union Flag. Waterman in Livery to relieve the Bearer. Banner of Mr. Ald. Farebrother. Waterman in Livery to relieve the Bearer. Banner of Mr. Ald. Lucas. Waterman in Livery to relieve the Bearer. The Grand Streamer, supported by Three Men in Livery, the Tassels borne by Two Pages. Two Watermen in Livery to relieve the Bearers. The Lord Mayor's Standard. Waterman in Livery to relieve the Bearer. **THE BEADLE OF THE VINTNERS' COMPANY.** A GRAND MILITARY BAND. The Junior City Marshal on Horseback. The Clerk of the Company in his Carriage. The Gentlemen of the Court of Assistants in their Carriages. The Wardens of the Company in their Carriage. **THE MASTER OF THE COMPANY,** In his Chariot, accompanied by his Chaplain. **THE LORD MAYOR'S BEADLE.** **THE LORD MAYOR'S BARGE MASTER, IN HIS STATE DRESS.** The Barge Master, bearing the various Colours. The Banner of the Lord Mayor. The Captain of the Thames Navigation Barge. The Principal Assistant Water Bailiff. The Watermen, with Colours. A GRAND MILITARY BAND. The Two Under Sheriffs. The City Solicitor. The Remembrancer. The Comptroller. The Two Secondaries. The Four Common Pleaders. The Judge of the Sheriffs' Courts. The Town Clerk. The Common Sergeant. The Chamberlain. **ANCIENT HERALD,** Habited in a Tabard, with the Arms of England; and Plumed. Farrier on Horseback. Kettle Drums. Farrier on Horseback. Guard on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Guard on Horseback. **STANDARD BEARER, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.** Esquire in Half-Armour, bearing the Sword. Yeoman of the Guard. **ANCIENT KNIGHT,** Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-a-pie, in a suit of Polished Steel Armour, and Plumed. Yeoman of the Guard. **ARMOURER.** Guard on Horseback. **MR. SHERIFF HILL, in his State Chariot.** Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Guard on Horseback. **STANDARD BEARER, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.** Esquire in Half-Armour, bearing the Sword. Yeoman of the Guard. **ANCIENT KNIGHT,** Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-a-pie, in a suit of Polished Steel Armour, and Plumed. Yeoman of the Guard. **ARMOURER.** Guard on Horseback. **MR. SHERIFF CUBITT, in his State Chariot.** The Aldermen who have not passed the Chair. The Recorder. The Aldermen who have passed the Chair. **THE LATE LORD MAYOR.** Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Guard on Horseback. **STANDARD BEARER, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.** Esquire in Half-Armour, bearing the Sword. Yeoman of the Guard. **ANCIENT KNIGHT,** Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-a-pie, in a suit of Polished Steel Armour, and Plumed. Yeoman of the Guard. **ARMOURER.** Guard on Horseback. **THE LADY MAYORESS, in her State Carriage, drawn by Six Horses,** Joined the Procession on its return from Westminster. Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Guard on Horseback. **STANDARD BEARER, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.** Esquire in Half-Armour, bearing the Sword. Yeoman of the Guard. **ANCIENT KNIGHT,** Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-a-pie, in a suit of Polished Steel Armour, and Plumed. Yeoman of the Guard. **ARMOURER.** Guard on Horseback. **THE LORD MAYOR'S SERVANTS in State Liveries.** **THE BAND OF THE LIFE GUARDS MOUNTED.** The Upper City Marshal on Horseback. Gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's Household. **THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR,** IN HIS STATE CARRIAGE, DRAWN BY SIX HORSES, Attended by the Chaplain, Sword Bearer, Common Crier, and the Water Bailiff. Guard of Honour on Horseback.

The Procession advanced from King-street, through the new line of Gresham-street, and Princes-street; then by Mansion House-street, the Poultry, and Cheapside; down Queen-street, and thence by Upper



## L O R D M A Y O R ' S D A Y .

Thames-street, Earl-street, and Chatham-place, to Blackfriars-bridge. By adopting this route, the Lord Mayor passed through his own ward, Queenhithe. His Lordship was exceedingly well received throughout the whole line, but in the old place of Queenhithe, where the Lord Mayor's residence is situated, a great number of his personal and private friends had assembled, and the reception was very enthusiastic. The Procession, in compliment, halted for a few moments at "the hithe;" and among the ladies who enjoyed the scene from the windows of his Lordship's house, were two of his fair daughters.

## THE PRESENTATION AT WESTMINSTER.

On arriving at Blackfriars-bridge, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, &c., "took water" in their state barges, and, with a favourable tide, proceeded without interruption to Westminster. The several bridges, and the banks of the river, were crowded with spectators; and the firing of guns and other salutes were frequent and enthusiastic. The civic party landed at a temporary pier within the precincts of the new Houses of Parliament; and, having formed in procession, the Lord Mayor, with the Sheriffs, accompanied by his brother Aldermen, including the late Lord Mayor, advanced to the Court of Exchequer, and were introduced to the learned Barons by the Recorder (Mr. Law, M.P.), in the following terms:—

My Lord—I have the honour to present to your Lordship and the Barons of this court the Right Hon. John Kinnersley Hooper, chosen by the citizens of London to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The election of our chief magistrate, conducted through all its stages in strict accordance with the laws, charters, and custom of the city, has been notified in the prescribed form to the first law officer of the Crown, and has received, through the Lord Chancellor, her Majesty's most gracious approbation. A perfect unanimity has prevailed on this occasion in the distinct branches of the Corporation concerned in the election of Lord Mayor. The general concurrence in designating Mr. Hooper for this high station may be attributed in no mean degree to the personal qualities and character of this gentleman; to the respect borne to the position formerly occupied by his father and his grandfather in the mercantile world (in the same branch of business—the foreign wine trade), and to the unblemished reputation acquired and transmitted by them, and sustained by him, through a long, successful, and honourable career. The attention of our municipal body is naturally attracted by these qualities and by these pursuits. Mr. Hooper has been successively chosen a Common Councilman, a Deputy and Alderman of his ward (the ward of Queenhithe), where he has continually resided for 25 years. In 1842 he served the office of Sheriff with the entire approbation of the liverymen of London, in which popular body and branch of the Corporation the right of election to that office is vested. Accessible, diligent, and judicious—of an even temper and blameless deportment in the concerns of public and private life—Mr. Hooper has conciliated, in every sphere of usefulness, the respect and regard of his friends and fellow-citizens. If yet higher qualities and more exalted faculties be deemed essential attributes of the Chief Magistrate, these also, we confidently trust, will be found to be associated with the virtues I have ventured to enumerate. Mr. Hooper has the benefit of a large experience in each important grade of public trust and civic employment. He is familiar with the functions of a Magistrate, with the enlightened administration of impartial justice (administered by the Judges of the land); he is conversant with the peculiar rights and privileges of his fellow-citizens, of which he is now constituted the especial guardian; he has been united by the strongest bonds—by a reciprocity of benefits received, of duties performed, of mutual gratitude and esteem—at every step of his advancement with each distinct branch of our municipal Corporation. In loyalty to his Sovereign, and in obedience to the laws, he will (himself a future example to others) continue to tread in the steps of those who have best deserved the commendation of the Crown, and the gratitude of their fellow-citizens. Conspicuous amidst this class of Mr. Hooper's more eminent predecessors may be recorded the name of Sir G. Carroll, the late Lord Mayor. If the sterling qualities of firm and upright men are tested on occasions of difficulty and embarrassment, and on emergencies and collisions no foresight nor prudence could avert, the Mayoralty of Sir G. Carroll will be long remembered with respect and approbation by every citizen capable of forming a correct judgment, and desirous of forming that judgment aright. It has been truly said, "the machine of a free constitution is no simple thing, but as intricate as it is valuable." This is essentially true of the municipal government of our ancient city, and of those institutions, which, founded on our Saxon liberties, and advancing with the growth of the British Constitution, and coming to be regarded as parcel of the great commonwealth of the empire, have happily survived the decay of every other municipal Corporation in the United Kingdom. It has been the aim and object of Sir George Carroll to preserve to every branch of the great Corporation of which he was the head, the separate rights and privileges our Constitution has assigned to each; and he had hoped, by a judicious handling, to promote the harmonious working of a delicate machine, comprehending in its frame and structure the action of distinct elements and of nicely balanced powers. In using these laudable endeavours, he has avoided dangerous extremes; his conduct has been equally removed from servile compliance with a party, and the vain pursuit of a wild popularity. In cases of apprehended difficulty, he has sought and he has acted upon the opinion of the legal advisers of the Corporation; and, having drawn his own conclusions after much deliberation, he has felt (to employ the language of a great statesman) "his unbiassed opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience, he ought not to sacrifice to any man, or to any set of men living; they were a trust from Providence, for the abuse of which he would be deeply answerable." Acting upon these principles, Sir G. Carroll has studied to preserve in their integrity our mixed Government and municipal constitution, and, by securing to every individual the just legal rights of the citizen, to reconcile and advance the common interest of the whole. He lays down the robe of office unsullied, and whoever shall hereafter succeed him, will derogate nothing from his own dignity, and give an earnest of future fame and excellency, in proposing the late Lord Mayor as a model of conduct in a public station.

The Lord Chief Baron then addressed a few words of congratulation to the new dignitary; the usual oaths of office were then administered to the Lord Mayor by the Queen's Remembrancer; and the late Lord Mayor having handed in his accounts, the Recorder, in the name of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, invited the Lord Chief Baron and his learned brethren to the Banquet at Guildhall. The Lord Mayor, attended as before, then left the court, and proceeded, in succession, to the Court of Queen's Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Courts of the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, the Vice-Chancellor of England, and those of the two Vice-Chancellors, where the invitation to the Banquet was repeated. This concluded, the civic authorities re-embarked. Meanwhile, the barge of the Stationers Company crossed

the river to Lambeth Palace, and received from the household of the Archbishop of Canterbury, certain hot spiced ale, buns, and cakes, and a quantity of wine, on payment of the customary fees. We described this episode in the spectacle of the day in the No. of our Journal for November 15, 1845.

## RETURN OF THE PROCESSION.

At three o'clock, the Water Procession left Westminster, and returned to Blackfriars Bridge; where it was joined by the Lady Mayoress, in her state carriage, drawn by six horses. This was a splendid equipage; the carriage is of graceful build; the colour of the body dark purple, not overloaded with emblazonry, and the roof surmounted by a very elegant gilt gallery rail, or trellis, after the admired taste of Marshal Soult's state coach, in the Coronation procession of Queen Victoria. The Lord Mayor's livery is blue and dark crimson and gold lace; with the novel introduction of the crest in the hat-loops.

The Procession was well received throughout the line of streets—New Bridge-street, Ludgate-hill, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, and King-street, to the Guildhall. The Lord Mayor was cheered repeatedly, as was also the late Lord Mayor, (Sir George

pendent richly-embazoned flags; there were, likewise, colours grouped upon the walls; and a group of armour, colours, and military devices in the great east window, immediately above the inscription "God save the Queen," in gold letters. In the midst of the ordnance group was placed, in honour of the birthday of the Prince of Wales, a magnificent plume of feathers, with the usual appendage of a Royal coronet, and the motto, "Ich Dien." This novel emblem measures nine feet in height; the stem of the feathers is of gilt metal but the feathery portion is entirely of spun glass, of silky lustre and dazzling whiteness; and, being placed over a strong gas-light, had a most striking effect. It was entirely designed by Mr. Bunning, the City Clerk of the Works, and executed under his immediate superintendence by Mr. Martin, of the house of the late Mr. Collins, of the Strand. It is altogether an object of great beauty and skill as a specimen of art, and elicited the most marked admiration throughout the Hall during the evening. As a matter of curiosity, it may be added that the combined length of the several fibres of glass employed in the construction of this interesting ornament is equal to 50,000 miles. This singular adaptation of glass is stated to be the first known instance of the kind. Its resemblance to the ostrich feather is very perfect.

In the great west window was displayed the Star of the Order of the Garter, composed of brilliant glass drops, lighted behind with gas: this has always been an object of great attraction.

The Hall was otherwise lighted by jets of gas, following the main architectural lines; and, from the roof were suspended the two gorgeous chandeliers, which were manufactured for the occasion of the banquet to her Majesty the Queen, in 1837. These chandeliers are nearly of semi-globular form, and each measures 40 feet in circumference; the gas-lights are round the circle, and the portion beneath (corresponding with the glass pan of a sinumbra lamp) is formed of sections diverging from a centre, alternately prisms of glass, and panels painted with the Royal arms and initials, and national emblems. These chandeliers had not, we believe, been used since 1837: they are magnificent, but heavy in effect.

The galleries over the two principal doorways were occupied by an instrumental band, and a corps of vocalists.

The arrangement of the tables was, as heretofore; and, not the least striking features were the Barons of Beef, raised upon pedestals draped with crimson. We have engraved one of them.

Advancing from the Hall, up the steps, we found the Exchequer Court fitted up as a dining-room for such guests as were not fortunate enough to have seats allotted to them in the Guildhall. The Court was brilliantly lighted, and was hung with a number of large and fine paintings; including the one recently presented to the Corporation by the King of the French, depicting the presentation of the City address to his Majesty, at Windsor, on the occasion of his visit to this country, in 1844. This picture, which contains the portraits of most of the leading Civic functionaries, was an object of much interest.

The corridor leading to the Council Chamber was flanked with a profusion of greenhouse plants. The Council Chamber, with its very interesting collection of paintings and sculpture, was, as usual, appropriated for the presentation of the guests to the Lady Mayoress and the Lord Mayor, prior to the banquet. Though an apartment of little architectural or decorative character, it had a very gay appearance.

From the upper end of this room, the visitors passed by a small ante-room into the Court of Aldermen's chamber, which was used as a drawing-room. It has an enriched gold and coloured ceiling, and is sumptuously furnished; and possesses an historical interest in being a relic of the Great Fire in 1666. The novelties here were of a very artistic character. Through openings made by the removal of two large windows at the upper end, the company looked out upon a model scene of the forge and gallery of Gondo, with the waterfall of the Frasmodi, on the Italian side of the Simplon, about four leagues from Domo D'Ossola. It was lighted with gas, and the effect of the real water, and living vegetation, very cleverly intermingled with the painted set scene. It could, also, be viewed from an outer gallery, when the illusion was much increased by looking over a rugged slope into the deep valley.

The idea originated with Mr. Bunning, and has been ably executed by Mr. F. Fenton. The other novelty was a large conservatory, into which the company looked from the Aldermen's Room; an improvement of last year. Here was a large painting of Henry VIII. and his retinue embarking from the Tower; including a view of old London Bridge and St. Paul's Cathedral. A fountain of water was constantly playing, and the effect of this and the other picture was improved ventilation, and a delightful relief from the heat and glare of the gas-lit rooms.

It is intended by the Corporation to allow all these splendid decorations (including the plume of feathers, the Alpine scene, and the conservatory) to remain up for use at the approaching Polish Ball, which will take place on the 17th instant, with surpassing magnificence.

The Hall was opened to the guests at half-past three o'clock, and many of those who had not joined in the procession to Westminster made their appearance at that early hour. But it was the return of the Procession that brought the crush, and, from the arrival of the first carriage of the cortège until the hour of dinner, the announcement of guests, and the musical salutes which greeted the more important of them, were incessant. Lord John Russell arrived shortly before half-past six, and was received with the most enthusiastic greetings. The other Members for the City of London, Sir G. Grey, the Earl of Auckland, and Lord Denman, were also cordially welcomed.

## THE BANQUET.

Soon after half-past six o'clock, the procession of the most distin-



THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN KINNERSLEY HOOPER, LORD MAYOR.

Carroll,) whose firm and dignified, yet humane and temperate, discharge of the duties of his office, has rendered him deservedly popular.

The shops in the route were half closed, the streets were filled with spectators; in short, we do not remember a so full attendance since the Royal Visit. Among the novel features of the pageant, were half a hundred of the old tars of Greenwich, each of whom, in his characteristic costume, carried a tin shield and baton; these worthies marched two and two in front of the fishmonger Sheriff (Hill), as indicative of his civic association with the sea. The Vintners' Company (the Lord Mayor's) also came out in strong relief; the Swan Upper, Swan Marker, Master Wine Porters, the Swan flag, and other banners, forming a very characteristic display. The show of ribbon cockades was likewise greater than usual; the bright armour reflected the broad sunbeams with rich effect; and the massive appearance of the household and other troops gave a solidity to the pageant which some of its mimic features lacked.

As we have said, this is "the last of the City Pageants!"—a state denoted by the great "golden glister" of a coach which demands some repair besides external gilding. However, there is antique worth in tarnish, just as ermine is prized for its ancestral yellow.

The procession reached the Guildhall shortly after four o'clock, and was received with the chivalric honour of the sound of trumpet, and loud cheering.

## THE GUILDHALL.

This noble banqueting-room was superbly fitted up for the great festival event of the day. From the gallery round the Hall were sus-



guished personages left the Council Chamber, and, preceded by the state trumpeters blowing the flourish of welcome, entered the Hall; and, having passed round the vast room amidst very general applause, proceeded to their places at the chief table.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided. On his right were seated—the late Lord Mayor, the French Ambassador, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Auckland, Lord Campbell, Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Right Hon. Fox Maule, Mr. Sheriff Cabbitt and Lady, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, the Prussian, American, Dutch, Mexican, Saxon, Swedish, and Sardinian Ministers; the Hon. Sir E. Cust, Count de Jarnac, Monsieur Felix Cottu, Admiral Dundas, M.P.; Admiral Prescott, Hon. W. Cowper, Mr. Henry Rich, M.P.; Sir C. G. Young (Garter); Mr. John Parker, M.P.; Mr. H. Tufnell, M.P.; Mr. H. G. Ward, Mr. B. Hawes, Mr. R. W. Grey, Sir Felix Booth. On the left of the Lord Mayor sat—the Lady Mayoress, the late Lady Mayoress, Lord Denman, Lord Chief Justice Wilde, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Baron Rolfe, Mr. Sheriff Hill and Lady, Mr. Justice Cresswell, Mr. Baron Platt, Mr. Justice Williams, the Attorney-General, Mr. Sergeant Channell, Mr. Sergeant Glover, Mr. Sergeant Thompson, Mr. Sergeant Chadwick Jones, Lord Dudley Stuart, Right Hon. W. Bingham Baring, Mr. James Pattison, M.P.; Baron Rothschild, M.P.; Mr. John Masterman, M.P.; Mr. Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, M.P.; Mr. John Walter, M.P.; Mr. John Williams, M.P.; Mr. H. B. Colles, M.P.; Mr. S. M. Peto, M.P. Among the other company were—Sir Moses Montefiore; Mr. C. Pearson, M.P.; Mr. Chaplin, M.P.; Mr. James Morris, Governor of the Bank of England; Mr. H. J. Prescott, Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England; Lieut.-General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., Deputy-Chairman of the East India Company; Mr. James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak. The following Aldermen were present—Sir C. S. Hunter, Bart.; Lucas, Sir P. Laurie, Farebrother, Kelly, Wilson, Humphrey, Gibbs, Johnson, Sir James Duke, Farncombe, Musgrove, William Hunter, Challis, Hughes Hughes, Sidney, Moon.

The Hall was crowded with guests, and had a most magnificent appearance. There was an unusual number of ladies present, who were most superbly dressed. The display of diamonds, point lace, and flowers, embroidery, velvet and satin, was very profuse. The variety of the gentlemen's costumes was also very striking; the richly-embroidered uniforms of the Ministers and Foreign Ambassadors, the Deputy-Lieutenants, and the officers of the army and navy, and the Judges in their red robes, had a brilliant effect. The several Aldermen, too, wore costly court suits under their scarlet gowns.

The Dinner was provided by Messrs. Younghusband and Son, of Gerard's-Hall, Basing-lane. It was admirably served, and of excellent quality: the turtle and pines were in profusion. The following is the General Bill of Fare:—

250 tureens of real turtle, containing five pints each, 200 bottles of sherbet, 6 dishes of fish, 30 entrées, 4 boiled turkeys and oysters, 60 roast pullets, 60 dishes of fowls, 46 dishes of capons, 6 dishes of Captain White's true India curries, 50 French pies, 60 pigeon pies, 53 hams ornamented, 43 tongues, 2 quarters of house lamb, 2 barons of beef, 3 rounds of beef, 2 stewed rumps of beef, 13 sirloins, rumps, and ribs of beef; 6 dishes of asparagus, 60 dishes of mashed and other potatoes, 44 dishes of shell-fish, 4 dishes of prawns, 140 jellies, 50 blanc-manges, 40 dishes of tarts creamed, 40 dishes of almond pastry, 30 dishes of orange and other tarts, 20 Chantilly baskets, 60 dishes of mince pies, and 56 salads. The Remove—80 roast turkeys, 6 leverets, 80 pheasants, 24 geese, 40 dishes of partridges, 15 dishes of wild fowl, and 2 peafowls. Dessert:—100 pine-apples, from 2lb. to 3lb. each; 200 dishes of hot-house grapes, 250 ice creams, 50 dishes of apples, 100 dishes of pears, 60 ornamented Savoy cakes, 75 plates of walnuts, 80 dishes of dried fruits and preserves, 50 dishes of preserved ginger, 60 dishes of raut cakes and chips, and 46 dishes of brandied cherries. Wines:—Champagne, hock, claret, Madeira, port, and sherry.

The tables had a most sumptuous appearance; the costly gold and silver services of the upper table were very superb; the *pieces montées* throughout the Hall were in excellent taste; there were no fewer than 60 silver and silver-gilt tureens, most elaborately chased.

Grace was said before dinner by the Lord Mayor's Chaplain.

The annexed report of the proceedings is from the *Times*.

The cloth having been removed, and "Non Nobis" chanted,

The Lord Mayor rose to give the first toast, "The health of her Majesty the Queen," wishing her a long, a happy, and a glorious reign. (Drunk with all the honours, and followed by the National Anthem.)

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the next toast, said, he had great pleasure in giving "The health of her Majesty the Queen Dowager," with sincere wishes that she might return to this country with renewed health, after her sojourn abroad. (Loud cheers, followed by a glee.)

The Lord Mayor said, the next toast was, "The health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the remaining branches of the Royal Family." That day was not only dear to those he addressed, as citizens of London, in connection with one of their most cherished privileges—the election and inauguration of their chief magistrate; it was also memorable as the birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. (Cheers.) He was sure they all entertained towards his Royal Highness every feeling of attachment. (Cheers.) He hoped as he grew in stature, he would grow in wisdom, and ultimately prove a blessing to the country. (Loud cheers.)

The next toast was, "Prosperity to the City of London and its Trade." (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor had great pleasure in next proposing "The Navy and Army." Although living in times of peace, which he hoped would long continue, for it was a great blessing to the world, they must not forget the glorious deeds which both services had rendered in times past, and which always ought to excite the grateful recollections of the country. He had great pleasure in associating with the Navy the name of a noble Earl who was then present, who had twice filled the honourable post of First Lord of the Admiralty, and whose name, he was sure, would be well received in every assembly of Englishmen—he meant the Earl of Auckland. (Cheers.) And with the Army he begged to connect the name of Sir E. Cust. He was quite sure, if either of the services were again wanted, their achievements would equal anything accomplished in former times. (Cheers.)

The Earl of Auckland and Sir E. Cust briefly acknowledged the compliment.

The Lord Mayor next proposed "The health of the late Lord Mayor." He had great gratification in stating, that his Lordship had gone through his year of office in a manner calculated to secure the full concurrence and approval of his brother magistrates. (Cheers.) Considering the great number of cases which had come under his notice as chief magistrate, he could appeal with confidence to every one who had observed the manner in which the late Lord Mayor had discharged his duties, whether he had not uniformly acquitted himself in a manner to entitle him to the high commendation of his fellow citizens. (Cheers.) Guided by a strong, honest, and upright desire to do what he considered best, it must be a high satisfaction to him that he now retired from office with the conviction in his own mind that he had faithfully, conscientiously, and fully discharged his duty, and carried with him that best of all rewards, the approval of every honest mind. (Loud cheers.)

Sir G. Carroll returned thanks. Nothing, he could assure them, was a more gratifying compliment to a public man on retiring from office than the tribute he had just received of approbation from his fellow citizens and brother magistrates. He had endeavoured to do his duty faithfully and impartially, and their public approval had amply rewarded him. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the next toast, said they were honoured with the presence of several Ambassadors representing foreign Princes. It was gratifying to have an opportunity of seeing at that table so many distinguished characters from other countries. It was a sure proof that we were on relations of amity and in bonds of peace with the nations of Europe and America. He earnestly hoped for the continuance of peace during many years. They were now honoured with the presence of his Excellency the French Ambassador. (Cheers.) They were all, he was sure, anxious that nothing should occur to disturb the good feeling and harmony that ought to prevail, and which at present prevailed, between this country and that great nation whose representative sat immediately on his right. (Cheers.) They all felt it was essential to the peace of Europe and of the world, that two countries like Great Britain and France should be united together in the firm bonds of peace and amity. That this might last for many years to come was his most sincere and anxious wish. He had great pleasure in connecting with the toast of the "Foreign Ambassadors," "The health of his Excellency the French Minister." (Loud cheers.)

M. le Duc de Broglie, "J'ai regret, on plutôt je suis confus, de n'oser répondre à votre noble et bienveillant appel dans une langue qui m'est étrangère; j'en ai regret surtout pour le corps auquel j'appartiens; il lui faudrait un autre interprète. Les vœux que nous formons, en effet, les sentiments qui nous animent, nous tenons à les exprimer tout haut devant toute l'Angleterre en présence de cette immense cité, la tête et le cœur de ce vaste empire. Nos vœux sont ceux que forment pour lui ses propres enfants. Grâce à Dieu, nous ne vivons plus dans ces temps d'étroite jalousie, de rivalité obstinée, où les nations ne voyaient leurs grandeurs et leur prospérité que dans l'abaissement et la ruine l'une de l'autre. Nous vivons dans les temps de paix et de liberté. Les arts de la paix sont féconds et fraternels. Tous les peuples peuvent grandir ensemble au soleil de la liberté; tous peuvent s'élever en civilisation, en dignité morale, en la science, en richesse, à pas inégaux peut-être, mais sans se porter envie. Nous voyons avec joie les progrès de l'Angleterre. Nous admirons les fruits de son génie hardi et persévérant, les trésors de son commerce, les merveilles de son industrie, étalées, sous nos yeux, dans la magnificence de cette fête civique. Nous reconnaissons dans l'hospitalité splendide qu'elle exerce envers nous un nouveau témoignage de ce respect et cette affection qu'elle porte aux Princes des nations que nous représentons ici. Ces sentiments sont réciproques. Puissent-ils s'accroître de jour en jour! L'Europe leur doit déjà trente années de paix. Puissent ces trente années être suivies de trente autres, et de trente autres encore! Puissent, de génération en génération, tous ceux qui viendront, à pareil jour, nous remplacer dans cette enceinte, avoir droit, comme nous, de se féliciter du passé et de compter sur l'avenir! (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor then rose and said, he had now the honour to propose a toast, which he was quite confident would secure their unanimous approbation. He was about to propose "The Health of her Majesty's Ministers." (Loud and continued cheering.) He offered no political toast, nor was there any necessity in that Hall, on such an occasion, that he should do so. But it was fitting and necessary that they should pay that courtesy and render that homage to her Majesty's Ministers which they deserved, exercising, as they did, the great functions of the Government. (Cheers.) If there ever was a period when, more than another, it behoved them to lay aside politics, and unite heart and hand in support of Ministers, it was the present juncture (cheers); and he did hope they would give them an assurance that they possessed the confidence of the citizens of London (loud cheers), that, as men of high talent, distinguished worth, and strict integrity, they would devise and carry out those measures which might prove to be

for the benefit of the country. (Loud cheers.) On the present occasion, they were honoured with the presence of the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, the head of the Cabinet. (Loud cheers.) He begged leave to offer that noble Lord the sincere good wishes of the company, that his Lordship and the Government might, under the blessing of Providence, carry forward all those measures which the exigency of the State and the peculiar circumstances of the times required. He trusted they would be blessed with health and energy, and that their measures would be successful.

The toast was drunk with all the honours, amidst vociferous cheering. Lord J. Russell, in rising to acknowledge the toast, was received with renewed applause. His Lordship spoke as follows:—I beg, in the name of her Majesty's Ministers and my own, to thank you for the great honour you have done us in drinking our health. We are fully aware of the importance of having the support and confidence of the city of London for the purpose of carrying on the Government. I am sure that we, the Queen's Ministers, intend to do what we think will be most beneficial for the country; and in that belief, omitting all subjects of political controversy, I will say we shall not hesitate to administer, and, if need be, to exceed the law, if we think it necessary for the public welfare. I have heard with great pleasure your Lordship's sentiments in favour of the continuance of peace—sentiments which were so well responded to by my illustrious friend the French Ambassador, who is here present. I wish that that peace, which has now lasted 30 years, may long endure; and my anxiety for its continuance arises not more from a sense of the evils of the war which then closed, than from the experience of the benefits of that peace we have so long enjoyed. (Loud cheers.) I trust that you and this company will permit me, before I sit down, to give "The health of the Lord Mayor." (Loud cheers.) It is of the utmost importance that the functions which he administers in this great City should be discharged with firmness and with temper, and I rejoice that the citizens of London have chosen as their Chief Magistrate one who will not be deficient in those qualities. (Cheers.) I trust that in the coming year the peace of the City may not be disturbed; but I feel sure that you have chosen a Chief Magistrate equal to any circumstances in which he may be placed. (Cheers.) I beg to propose "The health of the Lord Mayor." (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor returned thanks, and gave "The health of the Judges." Lord Denman acknowledged the compliment, and proposed "The health of the Lady Mayoress," which was drunk with all the honours.

The Lord Mayor having returned thanks, the ladies retired. "The Attorney-General and the Bar," "The Representatives of the City of London" (acknowledged by Baron Lionel de Rothschild), "The Sheriffs," "The Magistrates of the City of London," and several other toasts were then drunk, after which the company retired to partake of tea and coffee. Dancing was shortly after commenced in the Council Chamber; and in the Guildhall, after the upper tables had been removed.

Mr. Harker officiated as toast-master. The dinner was ably managed; the corps of 100 waiters being under the efficient superintendence of Mr. Farrah. The entire number of guests was 1180.

#### THE ENGRAVINGS.

The PORTRAIT of the RIGHT HONOURABLE the LORD MAYOR, at page 309, is from a drawing by our own Artist: the likeness and the composition are alike successful.

#### THE GUIDHALL KITCHEN—THE BARONS OF BEEF—AND THE CITY CARVER.

The Illustration upon the front page shows the Great Kitchen at Guildhall, with the principal range, and the roasting of one of the Barons of Beef, and some thirty fowls. The range is sixteen feet in length, and seven feet high; and to make up the roasting fire took one ton of coals! The weight of the Baron of Beef was three cwt.; and the large spit was turned by a person placed for this purpose, as shown in the Engraving. This gigantic spit, by the way, has done suit and service elsewhere than in the City Kitchen. In 1820, on the coming of age of the present Marquis Camden, there were great rejoicings at the family seat in Kent, when the providers of the good cheer were at a loss for an implement whereon to roast the entire ox; till the difficulty was removed by borrowing the Great City Spit.

THE GUIDHALL KITCHEN is a vast apartment, of great length: during the preparation of the late dinner, the place presented an extraordinary scene; not only in its huge fires, at which fourteen tons of coals were consumed; but, in the slaughter of thirty-seven turkeys for soup: and the united labours of twenty cooks, requisite to dress a dinner for the 1180 guests; the serving of which occupied 180 more persons. The number of plates used was 8000.

THE BRINGING IN OF THE BARON OF BEEF was enacted on Tuesday morning, when a procession was formed from the Kitchen to the Hall, where the entry was witnessed by certain members of the Entertainment Committee. The savoury mass was borne in festal triumph, decorated with the City Arms and Union Jacks; and was then deposited on a sort of pedestal at the foot of the Bedford Monument. At night, "the Baron" was cut up by "the City Carver," whose exclusive office it is to dispose of the substantial luxury among the guests at the banquet; and we can assure the reader that incessant were the demands for this "Roast Beef of Old England" throughout the Hall on Tuesday night: we can vouch for its excellent quality.

Our Report of the great Civic feast of Tuesday shall close with a very gratifying record of gathering up the fragments that nothing be lost. On Wednesday morning, the victuals left was cut up, and distributed to 300 of the City poor, who had been supplied with the requisite tickets.

#### THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been very fine; the temperature has been a good deal higher than the average for the season; the sky has been for the most part clear, and the whole current of air has passed from the S., S.W., or S.S.W.

The following are some particulars for each day:—Friday, the sky was partially clear in the evening, but it was overcast at all other times; the direction of the wind was S.; the average temperature of the day was 59°, being about 5° in excess above the average for the season; several flashes of lightning were seen in the N.E. between 8 and 10h. p.m. Saturday, the sky was covered by cloud throughout the day; rain began to fall about noon, and during the afternoon a steady rain was falling, amounting to four-tenths of an inch; the directions of the wind were S. and S.W.; the day was warm; the average temperature was 53°, being about 8° nearly in excess above that of the season. Sunday, the sky was covered by cloud till the evening, when it became partially free from cloud; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature of the day was 55°, being 10° in excess above the average for the season. Monday, the sky was nearly free from cloud till 4h. p.m., and after this time it was overcast; from 4h. p.m. rain was falling occasionally; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 56½°, being 11° in excess above the average for the season. Tuesday, there were small quantities of cloud scattered about the sky during the whole day; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 49°, being 5° in excess above that for the season. This day was very fine. Wednesday, the sky was nearly cloudless throughout the day; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the morning was very cold; the thermometer reading at 11 a.m. was 30½°, at places situated near the river Thames the lowest reading was 35°, and at such places there was fog, whilst at Blackheath there was neither fog nor mist, and the sky was bright and clear; the average temperature for the day was 43½°, being a little below that of the season. Thursday, the sky was for the most part covered by a thin cirrostratus; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the day was fine, and the average temperature for the day was 47½°, and that for the week was 50°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Friday,	Nov. 5	the highest during the day was 56 deg., and the lowest was 43 deg.
Saturday,	Nov. 6	..... 55 .....
Sunday,	Nov. 7	..... 50½ .....
Monday,	Nov. 8	..... 62 .....
Tuesday,	Nov. 9	..... 55½ .....
Wednesday,	Nov. 10	..... 50 .....
Thursday,	Nov. 11	..... 59 .....
Blackheath, Friday, Nov. 12.		J. G.

THE LATE PROFESSOR M'CULLAGH.—A few days after the removal of the body, a committee of inquiry, with the approbation of his relatives, proceeded to the study of the deceased philosopher, prepared for discoveries of inestimable value. After the most minute investigation, they found—not a single sheet or scrap of paper of any kind, with the exception of a few lines, the commencement of a paper on light, and some formulas on a slate, on which he worked out habitually the results of his study before transferring them to paper. Not a solitary fragment of all the professor's labours, the acquisition of twenty years of genius, reflection, and toil,—was to be found. This was the more remarkable, since, before his removal to the chambers in which the suicide had been committed, he was known to have possessed piles of MSS., containing matter for many volumes of print, and which he was wont to show to his intimate friends as the fruits of his long watching. They were arranged by years—that is, a separate pile of large foolscap contained the product of each year's work. Of these there were about fourteen or sixteen. Some of the papers had already been published in the transactions of the academy, and the *Edinburgh Journal of Science*, but by far the greater portion had never passed beyond his study. All these have perished. He destroyed them as he did his life, by his own hands! When, or under what circumstances this destruction took place, is wholly unknown. His servant was unable to throw any light on the matter. Even all his private letters shared the same fate. The inference to be drawn from this sad and unconscious destruction is sufficiently obvious. His mind had been gradually giving way, and in one of those gloomy intervals, when he contrasted, as he sometimes did in his saner moments, the little his genius had accomplished, with what it was expected to have realised, he destroyed all! This must have been some time before his death.

LAUNCH AT COWES.—A splendid launch took place on Wednesday, from the building-yard of Mr. Joseph White, at East Cowes, the vessel being destined for a Madeira packet. She is called the *Brilliant*, is of 372 tons, and is to be commanded by Captain Newton. At half-past twelve, the vessel received her name with the usual honours from the hands of Mrs. White, in the presence of a very select company. The interior fittings exceed anything we have hitherto witnessed on board the numerous yachts equipped at this port. Besides an extensive saloon fitted with mahogany and bird's-eye maple, there are no less than fifty berths for first-class passengers, with every accommodation for the invalid.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 14.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 15.—Machutus.—The Moon enters her first quarter at 6h. 15m., p.m.

TUESDAY, 16.—Mercury sets at 4h. 40m. p.m., at the S.W. point of the horizon. At 8h. 36m. p.m., the Moon is in a line joining the pole star, and the planet Saturn; and at the distance of 5° from the latter object.

WEDNESDAY, 17.—St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln.—

THURSDAY, 18.—Venus rises at 3h. 15m. a.m., near the E. by S. point of the horizon.

FRIDAY, 19.—Mars souths at 10h. 6m. p.m., and he is situated a few degrees higher than, and to the East of, the Moon.

SATURDAY, 20.—St. Edmund, King and Martyr.—The Moon is full at 10h. 5m. a.m., and she is situated a few degrees East of the planet Mars.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 20.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 30	5 53	6 20	6 45	7 20	7 53	8 35
9 10	9 50	10 25	11 0	11 35	*	*

\* \* During Saturday, November 20, there will be only one period of high tide, which will take place at noon.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. L. B."—Lollards was the name given to the first reformers of the Roman Catholic religion in England, and a reproachful appellation of the followers of Wickliffe. (Chaucer.) The original sect was founded by Walter Lollard, in 1315.

"A. B. Z." Post-office, Manchester, is thanked; but we cannot avail ourselves of his offer.

"E. B." Upper Clapton.—Declined.

"Ivanhoe."—See the definitions of Whig and Tory, in a late Number of our Journal.

"A Constant Country Subscriber."—A story is a subdivision of the height of a house, comprehended by one flight of stairs.

"Prologues."—Taylor's "Bee-keeper's Manual." A good work on Ancient Painted Glass has lately been published by Parker, of Oxford.

"A. M. P." Ventnor.—The "Family Hand-book." (Parker, West Strand.)

Eltham, Kent, is very healthy.

"A. H." Dublin.—The colony is in its infancy, but is promising.

"K." Newberry.—Ineligible.

"A Subscriber." Dumfries.—A small work on Pigeons, to be had of Groombridge, Paternoster-row.

"Dublinensis."—Keep a common-place book.

"J. B."—In consequence of her being a Sovereign.

"Brictonian" is recommended to apply to some Foreign Bookseller.

"J. P. P." Newgate-street.—Lunatics are inadmissible to Bethlem Hospital, by payment; or, if they are possessed of property sufficient for their decent support in a private asylum.

"A Blackfriar."—Whig Parliamentary interest.

"Juvenis." Newton.—Bourn's Treatise on Civil Engineering.

"A Subscriber." Bilston.—We cannot.

"A Halifax Subscriber" is thanked for the Sketch, though it did not reach us in time for engraving.

"F. L. P. F." Liverpool.—We have not room.

"W. W."—Probably several weeks.

"Galba."—The satirical term "Blue-Stocking" originated from the Society de la Calza, formed at Venice in 1500. It lasted till 1590, when the foppish of Italian literature took some other symbol than a blue-socking. The rejected title then crossed the Alps, and branded female pedantry in Paris. It diverged from France to England, and for a while marked the vanity of the small advances in literature of our female coteries. "But," says Mr. Mills, in chivalric taste, "the propriety of its application is gradually ceasing; for we see, in every circle, that attainments in literature can be accomplished with no loss of womanly virtue."

"A Warm Admirer," at Paris.—See "The Illustrated London Almanack" for 1848.

"An Old Subscriber."—Paris is not the place for a man of small income to reside in, if his object be economy. See a little book, entitled "The Handbook to Paris."

"Adonis."—We cannot advise.

"J. G. H." Jersey.—The back Nos., if beyond one month from date of publication, are charged 1s. each.

"Cadmus."—There is a richly-decorated cross at Chichester. The Cathedral is fine, but small.

"R. F. M." will find some useful hints on singing in "The Shilling Manual of Music."

"A. E."—Declined.

"H. P."—We cannot undertake to recommend any Loan Society.

"A. D." Trenadoc.—We are sorry that we cannot oblige you.

"E. L."—To show what may be done with small means and good management, the Sittingbourne Literary Institution has its reading-room well supplied with newspapers, periodicals, &c., for £26 per annum.

"A. W."—The Duke of Wellington was baptised in St. Peter's Parish Church, Dublin; and the entry may be seen in the Church Registers, on application to the clerk.—O. B. C.

"A Subscriber."—We do not know the age required at entrance for the corps of Sappers and Miners.

"Enrico."—The Hon. and Rev. Samuel Waldegrave, second son of the present Earl Waldegrave, married Jan. 23, 1845, Jane Ann, eldest daughter of Francis Pym, Esq., by his wife, the Lady Jane Leslie Melville. Mr. Pym, the lady's father, resides at the Hasells, co. Bedford, and is a magistrate for that shire as well as for Cambridgeshire.

"Zeta."—An illegitimate child can bear no coat of arms, unless he obtain a specific grant of one from the Earl Marshal.

"A Farmer."—If the Queen were to become a widow, her Majesty might legally contract a marriage with any one of her subjects.

"D. G. R."—We believe that it is deemed unconstitutional for a Member of the Cabinet to continue such without a seat in one of the Houses of Parliament. There is no M.P. of the name of "Milner Gladstone;" our Correspondent refers evidently to "Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P. for Manchester."

"Semper Fidelis" corrects an error we fell into, last week. The immediate predecessor of the present Bishop Phillips, in the see of Exeter, was William Bethell, D.D., and not Dr. Carey.

"A Subscriber."—Dr. Wiseman, Bishop of Melipotamus, has charge, at present, of the London District of the Roman Catholic Church. Heretofore, the priesthood of that persuasion in England was merely a mission from Rome; and its Bishops, who derived their episcopal titles from foreign countries, "partibus Infidelium," were styled Vicars Apostolic. A Hierarchy is, however, just being established by the Pope; and Dr. Wiseman, report says, is to be the new Archbishop of Westminster.

"Cerberus."—The ch hard; four syllables.

"H. L." Lincoln.—I do not think that the occurrence of the Aurora Borealis is confined to any particular season; and, therefore, I do not consider its appearance early at any time. I cannot give any reason why its appearance should be followed by an early and severe winter, and I do not think such necessarily follows.

From the circumstance of the positions of the magnets being disturbed as often in the day as at night, it seems probable that auroræ as frequently occur at the former as at the latter time.—J. G.

"Jupiter" may probably hear of the books in question at Earl's-court, Little Newport-street.

"A. B." Dover, will find the affairs of Switzerland prominent in our last Number.

"P. P."—Wade's Handbook of the Pianoforte is a sound work. We cannot undertake the recommendation of teachers.

"Scire Facias."—Cocoa is correct.

"Finneen." Castle Connell.—Write on one side of the paper, and send the M.S., stating terms, to the Editor of some popular Magazine.

"A. Z. A." Woolwich.—"Surene's French Pronouncing Dictionary," and his "Colloquial Instructor."

"A Foreign Subscriber."—See "The House I live in," published by Parker, West Strand.

"A. T. X." Belfast.—"The Manual of Oil-Painting" is published by Bogue, 86, Fleet-street.

"T."—Apply to the Colonial Land and Emigration Board, 9, Park-street, Westminster.

"Horloge."—The address will suffice.

"An Admirer of the Swedish Nightingale."—We regret that we cannot aid you in your inquiry.

"W. V. B."—Burney's History of Music may be found in an extensive stock of second-hand books.

"R. B. C." Lilanely, had better consult a Solicitor.

"J. S. H." should order the Back Numbers through his Agent.

"Elixa."—The author of "Ten Thousand a Year" is Mr. Samuel Warren, the Barrister.—The Marriage in question would be illegal.

"An Old Subscriber," we think, might recover in the County Court.

"F. W. W."—We do not recommend you.

"W. T. W." Brompton.—There is a Savings Bank at the National School House, Mayfield place, High-street, Kensington.

"P. Q. R."—The apparatus is novel, and, perhaps, not described in any Treatise.

"Phil."—Yes.

"W. P." Birkenhead.—The interest of a Member of Parliament.

"An Enquirer."—Booth's "Principles of English Composition" is a sound work.



## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 13, 1847.

The completion of the Continental lines of railroad will give rise to a new kind of diplomacy. When we hear of some portion of a line being opened which supplies a link wanting to a long chain of communication, we naturally expect that every possible advantage that can be derived from that opening will follow. But this is by no means the case; it is only then that difficulties hitherto unthought of begin to appear.

The German railroads run through some forty or fifty different States; where the Governments have constructed the lines, they keep the management of them; and our experience of the Continental lines does not convince us that Government management is the best. In Germany, especially, the besetting sins of their Governments—timidity, slowness, and too much minuteness of regulation—are everywhere evinced. The rate of speed (if the word can be used at all) is miserably low; it sometimes destroys the distinction between the rail and the old road, leaving it doubtful why the latter was abandoned. But the fact of many Governments, having a control over some portions of the line, creates difficulties of another kind; the service of the post, for instance, instead of being improved by the successive openings of new lines, is hardly benefited at all; cases have been stated, indeed, where mails are longer in arriving now than they are, or ought to be, conveyed with greater speed. A line of railway is now open continuously from Cologne, through Brussels to Hamburg; yet the mails only gain two hours over the old diligence system on the whole of that distance! The reason is said to be this; when the bags arrive at Hanover, they are stopped for twelve hours, till the old slow-going Post-Office authorities please, in due course, to attend to them. This is a specimen of the obstacles that the new system meets wherever a line crosses from a State where the Government may be tolerably wise and intelligent, into another State where it is intolerably prejudiced against all progress, like the Government of Hanover. Here is the field for a diplomacy quite as useful to the world as that which negotiates Royal marriages. If railways are to be of any benefit to Europe, the absurdities of one State must not be allowed to stop the traffic on a line which may extend over half the Continent. Inaction on a space of ten miles on a line is as fatal to the communication as if it extended over five hundred, and a small State may convert itself into a very great nuisance—not without some pride, perhaps, in the feeling that it can make itself of some importance even in that manner. But we apprehend the world will not stand still quite as readily as they expect. Already, a sense of the inconveniences arising from the patchwork management of the German lines has caused a general meeting of deputies from the different Railway Companies to be summoned; it will meet in Hamburg on the 20th of this month. With its characteristic obstinacy Hanover has refused to send a deputy to this meeting of practical men. The Hanoverian portion of the line "forms the indispensable link between the Eastern and Western States of the German Continent." Hanover will merely delay, not prevent, an improvement; when all the other States have come to an agreement it will have to give a sullen assent; why not, in so simple a thing, go along with the age? We want some better arrangements, too, between this country and France and Belgium; neither country derives half the advantage from railway communication it might do. Both the English and French Post-offices require improvement to bring them up to the level of the time and the wants of the community. But in Germany the state of things is immeasurably worse.

Since the above was written, we are glad to see that new Postal arrangements between France and England are about to be definitively settled. They will establish two departures per day from Paris; one will leave at seven o'clock A.M., with the morning papers, to arrive in London at six in the evening; the second leaves Paris at six P.M., to arrive in London at six the following morning. The new regulations will be carried into effect as soon as the railroad is opened to Nesle, six miles from Boulogne.

Wars for a disputed boundary are essentially wars of barbarism; in case of dispute, the facts are seldom so complicated but that, with a little mutual concession, the controversy can be settled amicably. Wars of conquest are of another kind; they assume no disguise; they are merely the aggression of the strong on the weak, without an attempt at justification. The American war with Mexico was begun to assert a right to a disputed frontier; but it was merely the colourable excuse for a war of conquest, which is peculiar, we fear, to no era. The Savage covets the hunting-grounds of a neighbouring tribe; and America has an eye on the mines of Mexico. It is in the New World as in the Old; when the strong power desires to possess the smaller state, she takes it; the political constitution of Europe renders the process now rather more difficult than of yore; yet, the "annexation" of Cracow is scarcely a year old.

There are proofs enough in the negotiations between the Mexican and the American Commissioners to show that the latter were hardly sincere in their desire for peace. For moderation and sound common sense, we have rarely seen anything in a State paper better than the concluding paragraph of the last letter of the Mexican Commissioners to Mr. Trist:—"The good and salutary work of peace cannot, in our judgment, be brought to a happy conclusion unless each of the contending parties resolves to abandon some of its original pretensions. This has always happened, and every nation has not hesitated, in similar cases, to make great sacrifices to appease the desolating flame of war. Mexico and the United States have particular reasons to act thus. It is not without shame that we are obliged to confess that we are giving to the world the scandal of two Christian nations, of two republics, in the sight of all the monarchies, who are mutually doing to each other all the evil in their power for disputes on limits, when we have more land than is necessary to populate and cultivate in the beautiful hemisphere in which Providence first made us see the light."

If reason governed the world, as many persons very erroneously suppose it does, the spectacle of two nations, neither of which is one-third peopled, fighting about waste territory, that neither of them can want for centuries to come, would be impossible.

**RETURN OF LORD HARDINGE.**—Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Sidon*, Captain W. H. Henderson, C.B., which conveys the Earl of Dalhousie, the newly-appointed Governor-General and suite, to Alexandria, en route to Calcutta, is to be at Alexandria by the 4th of December, in readiness to embark the present Governor-General of India, Lord Hardinge, G.C.B., and suite, en route for England from Calcutta, and to convey his Lordship to Marseilles or Portsmouth, as he may desire. The steamer conveys a package containing Bohemian glass manufactures to the Maharajah of Nepal—a present from Lord Elphinstone.

**THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK** filled the see for a period of 39 years. The following prelates, however, retained possession for longer periods, viz.—Wilfrus, 854 to 900, 46 years. Walter de Grey, 1216 to 1256, 40 years.

The 30th of October, being the anniversary of the day on which Luther nailed his 95 articles on the church-door of Wittenberg (1517), and which was the first great step to the Reformation, has just been solemnised at Weimar—an interesting fact at the present moment, when a second reformation has sprung up in the bosom of the German Evangelical Church, the end of which cannot be foreseen.

## POSTSCRIPT.

We understand that Lord Seymour will propose the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre as Speaker of the House of Commons, and that Mr. John Abel Smith will second the motion.

**DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.**—The Earl of Dalhousie the newly-appointed Governor-General of India, arrived at Portsmouth at fifty minutes past twelve o'clock, on Thursday, by express train of the South-Western Railway, to embark in her Majesty's steam-frigate *Sidon*, 18 guns, Captain W. H. Henderson, C.B., for Alexandria, en route overland to the seat of his government. The distinguished party comprised the Earl and Countess Dalhousie, the Marchioness of Douro, the Right Hon. Fox Maule (Secretary at War), Captain O'Brien (formerly of the Board of Trade), Mr. Watson, Mr. Laurentz Campbell (Secretary of the South-Western Railway Company), who also served with Lord Dalhousie in the Board of Trade, &c. Lord George Lennox, Captain Yates, of the *Victory*, and Mr. Cochrane, R.N., the Commander-in-Chief's Flag-Lieutenant, received the Governor-General and suite on their arrival at the Gosport station, and ushered them into the Clarence-yard, where Rear-Admiral Superintendent Shurreff, Captain Superintendent Sir W. E. Parry, and Captain Bruce, of her Majesty's ship *Trafalgar*, (who goes out in the *Sidon* to take the command of that ship), were in waiting to escort them to the Commander-in-Chief's barge, in which having immediately embarked, they were put on board the *Lightning* steam-tender, which conveyed them out to Spithead, where the *Sidon* lay with steam up and all ready. Captain Henderson received his distinguished charge under a salute of 17 guns and manned yards, and at three, P.M., left the anchorage for Alexandria.

We announce with regret the death of Mr. Matthew Coleman, of the War Office, a gentleman long known to the service as the editor of the "Army List." **NOMINATION OF SHERIFFS.**—Friday being the morrow of St. Martin, the Judges of the different law and equity courts assembled in the Court of Exchequer, and proceeded with the nomination of three gentlemen in each county of England, to be submitted to her Majesty, for the appointment of one to fill the office of Sheriff for the year ensuing.

**THE POSTHUMOUS WORKS OF DR. MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY.**—The musical reviewer of the *Prussian Universal Gazette* of Monday, which reached us yesterday, states that the following last works have been left to the world by the lamented composer:—Six songs for a soprano voice, and three motets for mixed choruses, which were already in the press. The first act of his first opera, "Lorely," besides a large portion of his new oratorio "Christ," are also left in his writing-desk; the former in a complete state.

**A PORTION OF FRANCONI'S CELEBRATED EQUESTRIAN TROUPE**, from Paris, consisting of 75 ladies and gentlemen, and 24 splendid horses, arrived at the St. Katherine's-wharf, on Thursday, by the General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship *Venezuela*, from Havre.

**ACCOUNTS FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY** mention that large numbers of labourers and other workmen engaged in the construction of railways have been discharged, and that they crowd the towns in the midland districts in large masses, strolling about in search of employment. Disturbances are, in consequence, feared in those localities.

**PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.**—This society have deposited two powerful levers at the Southwark side of London-bridge, for the gratuitous use of carmen whose shaft-horses may fall down in descending the dangerous declivity from Tooley-street to Wellington-street, to raise the load from off the poor animals, and enable them to rise.

**ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH.**—Such is the demand for military stores in consequence of the vast increase of guns and carriages required for the coast defences, and the advanced ships, preparing for commission, that orders have been received for the entry of more than one hundred mechanics and labourers for the Royal carriage department of the Royal Arsenal. The establishment now employs more men than it did during the war of 1814.

The collision between the *Queen Victoria* steamer and the *Isaac Allerton* has not been attended with any fatal or serious consequence. The steamer reached the Mersey this forenoon, and has since docked to undergo repairs. Her paddle-box has been stove in. The *Isaac Allerton* reached the Mersey last night, with damage to a considerable extent.

**A MALTA LETTER** of the 3rd instant states that a mutiny took place in the night of the 31st ult., on board the *Superb*, 80 guns, in consequence of an order of Commander Wilmot, forbidding the men to smoke. The mutineers extinguished the lights, broke the crockery belonging to their messes, and insulted their officers. At ten o'clock, however, they had returned to their duty, thanks to the firmness of Commander Wilmot, and several of the mutineers were placed in irons.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

## FRANCE.

M. Casamayor, President of the Finance Committee, charged by the Spanish Government to conclude an arrangement for the regulation of the Spanish debt in Holland, and to pay there the last half-year's interest, has arrived in Paris with the Members of the Committee on his way to the Hague.

## SPAIN.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 5th inst. publishes the appointment of M. Martinez de la Rosa as Ambassador to Rome in the room of M. Pacheco. General Alaiá had quitted Madrid for his place of exile. It is said that Salamanca and Ecocura are to have a similar fate, the former having been told already that if he does not quit the country he will be impeached.

## SWITZERLAND.

The *Débats* asserts that the attaché who conducted the French and Spanish students from Fribourg, witnessed skirmishing between the advanced posts of the Bernese and Friborgians.

## GREECE.

Advices from Athens to the 1st instant mention that the King has refused to receive the Address voted by the Senate, in reply to the Royal Speech. The Address had been carried by a majority against Ministers, who strongly opposed its adoption, because it complained of the violation of the rights of the nation by the Government on the occasion of the elections. After the refusal of the King was made known, the creation of nine new Senators was announced by the President of the Council. The *Athens Courier* says that the greatest alarm was created by the state of matters, and that fears were entertained that further infractions of the Constitution were contemplated.

## THE RIVER PLATE.

A memorial from the leading merchants connected with the trade of the River Plate has been presented to Viscount Palmerston on the subject of the blockade of Buenos Ayres, representing the injury which British commerce has already sustained by the blockade, and requesting any information which his Lordship may feel at liberty to give respecting the continuance of the blockade by the French squadron. In reply, Lord Palmerston states that her Majesty's Government are in communication with the Government of France, with a view to take such steps as may tend to bring these long-pending affairs to a final and satisfactory conclusion.

Her Majesty's brig *Racer*, Commander A. Reed, arrived at Spithead on Thursday morning from Rio Janeiro, in forty-nine days. She left Monte Video on the 6th of September. Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert was off the town, with the *Raleigh*, 50, *Firebrand* steam-frigate, *Comus*, *Lizard*, and *Harpy*. The blockade of the river had been withdrawn by the British squadron, although continued by the French, and the English marines embarked in their several ships. The *Racer* not any freight beyond about £1200 worth of diamonds.

The Chambers were closed on the 18th of September, with a speech from the Throne.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The surveying service of the Admiralty, which employed about 1700 men, has been economically and judiciously reduced by about 700; and the ships applied to other service.

A new Board has been formed under the jurisdiction of the Lords of the Admiralty, called the Tidal Harbour and Conservancy Board. The members are Captain Bethune, R.N. (President), who has, up to the present time, conducted the railway department of the Admiralty, which is now merged into the new Railway Board; Captain Washington, R.N., who held the command of the *Blazer*, surveying vessel, and has acted as secretary to the Tidal Harbour Commission, now abolished; and Captain Vetch, R.E., who is now consulting engineer to the Board. These officers are to have £800 per annum each; their office is to be in Duke-street, Westminster, in the house now occupied by the Tidal Harbour Commission. The establishment is to consist of three clerks, one with £220 per annum, styled the chief clerk, one with £90, and one with £60 per annum, and a messenger with one guinea a week.

Captain George Richard Pechell (1822), Equerry to the Queen Dowager, and M.P. for Brighton, succeeds to the half-pay list of 14s. 6d. per diem, by the decease of Captain Willes; and Captain Francis James Lewis (1830) succeeds to the half-pay list of 12s. 6d. per diem.

**FORTIFICATIONS AT MALTA.**—Many hundreds of men are still employed upon the fortifications. Some new batteries for traversing guns of a very heavy calibre, 68-pounders, have been erected in Fort St. Elmo, on the bastion facing the entrance to the quarantine harbour, and under the Baracca in the grand harbour, called "Ball's Baracca." This last is a very powerful battery, and stands on such an elevation as to be able to fire down upon the decks of any vessel attempting to enter. A sunk battery, similar to the one on the island of Vido, at Corin, is to be erected on the Coradino heights. This will command the whole of the approaches to the Cotenera lines.

**THE LATE CAPTAIN LOCKYER, C.B.**—A mural tablet is about to be erected in St. Andrew's Church, in Plymouth, by the officers of the *Albion*, 90, to the memory of the late gallant and much-respected Captain Nicholas Lockyer, who died whilst in command of that ship in the Mediterranean.

**THE ROYAL DOCKYARD BRIGADE.**—The whole of the battalions of this most valuable corps and important auxiliaries to the ports and coast defence, having received their complete uniforms and appointments from Mr. Wilkinson, of Pall-Mall, and Messrs. Silver and Co., of Cornhill, the economical contractors, are to be mustered and reviewed accordingly.

**DEATH OF MR. SCOTT, SEN., THE WELL-KNOWN TRAINER.**—Mr. Scott, the celebrated trainer of race horses, was found dead in his room on the morning of Wednesday last, at his residence in the immediate neighbourhood of Ascot Heath. It appears that his servant lad, who had left him on the preceding evening in his sitting room, in apparently good health, on going to his bed-room to call him early on the following morning, and not finding him there, proceeded to the room below, where he discovered him lying stretched upon the floor, quite dead. It is supposed that the deceased was seized with a fit of apoplexy, which was the cause of his death.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

## OXFORD.

Nov. 6.

**YESTERDAY** Mr. Bengough, Commoner of Exeter College, and Mr. Collier Commoner of Oriel College, were elected scholars of the latter foundation.

**THE Tatham Scholarship**, lately founded at Lincoln College, will be filled up on Wednesday, Dec. 8. Candidates must be natives of, or have been *bona fide* educated in the county of Buckingham. At the same time will be filled up an exhibition for natives of the diocese of Durham, or of Howdenshire or Allertonshire in the county of York, or of the counties of Leicester (particularly the parish of Newbold Vernon), Northampton, or Oxon.

In a Convocation holden this day, Francis Compton, Student in Civil Law, and Fellow of All Souls' College, was elected Vinerian Scholar. The Bodleian Library re-opened this day.

**CRANE'S CHARITY.**—The trustees of Crane's Charity for the relief of sick scholars, intend meeting at Sidney College Lodge, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at twelve o'clock, to consider and determine the claims of applicants for the benefit of this charity.

## CAMBRIDGE.

Nov. 6.

**CHRIST'S COLLEGE.**—The following students have been elected scholars of this society: D. J. Bontflower, B. Capel, A. B. Cheales, S. Cheetham, C. C. Collins, C. W. Foster, R. Hall, W. Howse.

Nov. 9.

**NORRISIAN ESSAY.**—The late Mr. Norris having left £12 a-year for the purchase of a medal and some books, as a premium for the best prose English essay on a subject selected agreeably to certain directions contained in his will, the Norrisian Professor has given notice that the subject for the present year is, "The fitness of the times in which the promises of a Messiah were severally given to the Church under the Old Testament dispensation." The essay, with a sealed letter containing the name of the author, is to be sent, on or before the 10th day preceding the Sunday in Passion Week, 1848, to one of the three stewards of Mr. Norris's Institution, who are, the Master of Trinity College, the Provost of King's College, and the Master of Caius College.

The following gentlemen being the successful candidates in the late examination for Scholarships at St. John's College, were on Monday elected accordingly:—Harvey, Todhunter, Kingsford, Greaves, Yeat, G.; Glover, Frost, C.; Dunn, Leighton, Dunsantoy, Rogerson, Cook, Hall, Lewis, Codd, Burnett, Maltby, Lees, Colquhoun, Garland, Potter, T.; Everhard, Butler, Bateman, J.; Gantillon, Patchett, Mayor, Holmes, F. G.; Tatham, C.; Jones, J. R.; Holmes, C. F.

Nov. 10.

At a Congregation holden this day, the following degrees were conferred:—M.A.—T. N. Rippengall, St. John's College; S. L. Wilson, Peterhouse College; J. Haskell, Catharine-Hall. L.L.B.—J. Watson, Trinity-Hall; W. Fleetwood, Catharine-Hall; F. Hopkinson, Magdalene, Grand Compounds.

**CROSSE SCHOLARSHIP.**—Notice has been given that there will be examination for this scholarship on Tuesday, the 23d of November inst., and following days. The candidates for this scholarship must be "Bachelors of Arts in the first year from their degree." Candidates are required personally, or, if non-resident, by letter, to give notice of their intention to each of the electors, who are, the Vice-Chancellor, the Margaret Professor of Divinity, the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Regius Professor of Hebrew, the Regius Professor of Greek, the Norrisian Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Arabic, on or before Thursday, the 18th inst., stating their names at length and colleges.

**ETON COLLEGE.**—The Prince Consort, attended by the Hon. Captain Gordon, Equerry in Waiting, rode on horseback to Eton on Friday morning se'nnight, and inspected the fresco paintings which had been discovered on the walls of the College Chapel, upon the removal of the oak paneling, while the extensive repairs and alterations were in progress in the interior of the sacred edifice. His Royal Highness, upon his arrival in Weston's-yard, was received by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, the Provost, and was shortly afterwards joined by the Rev. Dr. Hawtre, the Head Master, by whom the Prince was attended during his visit. These paintings, many of which are in an excellent state of preservation, are supposed to have been executed by Florentine artists in the fifteenth century. They illustrate various miracles alleged by the Roman Catholics to have been performed by the Virgin Mary. At the time the choir was enlarged by Sir Christopher Wren, about the year 1730, these frescoes were hidden by an oak paneling, and to this may be attributed their good preservation for so long a period. A well-executed bust of Lord Howe (of "the glorious 1st of June" celebrity), by Behnes, has just been presented to the College by the present Earl. The series of busts presented to the College also includes those of George III., William IV., Lord Chatam, Lord Chancellor Camden, Lord North, the Duke of Newcastle, Bishop Pearson, Gray (the poet), Lord Wellesley, George Canning, Lord Grenville, and Charles James Fox. The examination of candidates for his Royal Highness Prince Albert's prize of £50 for the promotion of the study of modern languages, commenced on last Monday, and is not expected to terminate before Monday next. The examination this year is in French, German, and Italian. The number of candidates is between forty and fifty. "Prince Albert's Prize" was instituted by his Royal Highness in 1841.

**ORDINATIONS BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON.**—Deacons: Thomas A. Bowden, Oxford; Arthur D. Hilton, Oxford; Hen. I. Cummins, Cambridge; Edw. J. Selwyn, Cambridge; John F. Baynham, Cambridge; Allen P. Moor, Cambridge. Priests: Rev. Wm. Harvey, Oxford; Rev. Brencley Kingsford, Oxford; Rev. Wm. Farmer, Dublin; Rev. Wm. A. Russell, Trinity College, Dublin; Rev. Siegmund Wilhelm Koelle, Church Missionary College, Islington; Rev. John C. Muller, Church Missionary College, Islington.

**THE CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY.**—The meeting of Convocation of the clergy will take place at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Friday, the 19th inst., at eleven o'clock. The Latin sermon will be preached by Dr. Jelf, the Professor of King's College.

**CONSECRATION.**—On Friday last, the Bishop of Ripon consecrated a new church at Wyke, in the parish of Birstol, near Bradford. The sacred edifice is dedicated to Saint Mary. It is built in the pointed or early English style, and will accommodate a congregation of about 700, all the seats being free. The site of the church, the churchyard, and parsonage-house was given by Miss Richardson Currier. The church has been erected by public subscription and by grants from the Ripon Diocesan and other church-building societies, Miss Currier, John Hardy, Esq., Charles Hardy, Esq., and the Low Moor Iron Works Company being handsome contributors. The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Ripon; and the collection at the offertory amounted to £124.

**NEW CHURCH AT HOLBECK, NEAR LEEDS.**—On Saturday last the foundation-stone of a new church, to be dedicated to Saint John the Evangelist, was laid by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, at Little Holbeck, near Leeds. The church is to be built at the charge of James Garth Marshall, Esq., one of the members for the borough of Leeds, and his brother, Henry Cowper Marshall, Esq., for the benefit of the numerous workmen resident in the neighbourhood of their extensive works.

**THE LORD RECTOR OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.**—Colonel Mure, M.P., is about to be proposed by the students of Glasgow University for the Lord Rector's chair. The hon. gentleman's literary reputation is very considerable. Both the father and grandfather of the hon. gentleman occupied the rectorial chair in their day.

**EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.**—THE HEBREW CHURCH.—The proceedings before the Lord Ordinary, in the case of suspension and interdict at the instance of the Presbytery against the induction of Mr. McDouall to the Hebrew Chair, were resumed on Tuesday; but the Lord Ordinary deferred judgment. His Lordship has since refused to grant interdict against the induction of the Professor Elect. Should he be installed, it is understood that the Presbytery will raise an action against the Town Council.

The Earl of Dalhousie has been pleased to appoint the Rev. W. A. W. H. Brunton, M.A., to be one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains.

The new Lord Mayor has appointed the Rev. R. A. Hooper, B.A. (1844), Trinity College, to be his Lordship's Chaplain.

The Rev. V. G. Lloyd, M.A. (B.A. 1836), of Trinity College, has been presented to the vicarage of Dunston, Lincolnshire, by the Bishop of the diocese.

The Rev. W. Blyth, M.A. (B.A. 1833) has been appointed by the Bishop of Norwich to the rural deanery of Fincham.

The Rev. Dr. Wall has accepted the Vice Provostship of Dublin University.

The Rev. Dr. Luby is, in consequence, promoted to the Senior Fellowship.

On the 28th ult., the Senatus Academicus of the University and King's College, Aberdeen, unanimously re-elected the Earl of Ellesmere, to be Lord Rector of the University for the ensuing year.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for Building New Churches held their first Board on Tuesday, in Great George-street, Westminster, since their adjournment for the vacation on the 13th of July last. The meeting was attended by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Ely, the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Archdeacon Sinclair, Archdeacon Hale, Archdeacon Harrison, and Sir R. H. Inglis, M.P.

The Rev. Dr. Winham, Curate of Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, has been presented with a silver inkstand by his late parishioners, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. Daniel Winham, B.A., by the parishioners of Soham and Barway, Cambridgeshire, as a mark of affectionate esteem for him, and a testimony to his faithful discharge of the duties of the Church whilst residing amongst them."

**CONFIRMATION OF THE MILITARY AT WINDSOR.**—The whole of the Privates (who had not previously partaken of the rite) of the two regiments in garrison at Windsor, the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, were confirmed on Thursday morning in the church of the Holy Trinity, by the Bishop of Oxford.

**ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.**—On Monday, an Act of Parliament passed in the last session, 11th Vict., cap. 98, was to take effect, intitled "An Act to amend the law as to Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in England." Its purpose is to revive the "suspended jurisdiction of the Bishop or his officers in the several diocesan Courts in England within those parts of the dioceses which have been added thereto," except in the cases of wills and the administration of personal estates. Accounts are ordered by a clause to be kept of all fees received in the Courts, which are to be paid over to the treasurer of the Governors of Queen Ann's Bounty, to be appropriated as Parliament shall direct. The Act with respect to the Diocesan Courts was to commence on Nov. 1, and to continue to Aug. 1, 1848.

**JESUITS IN ENGLAND.**—A protest has been delivered by the Rev. F. Mercvther "to four persons said to be priests, under the orders of the Church of Rome, now attempting to exercise priestly functions within the limits of the parish of Whitwick." The protest is accompanied by an address to his parishioners, setting forth the true position which he, their lawful pastor, occupies; thus at once showing his own claim to their adherence, and denouncing the Roman priests as schismatical intruders.



# SPLENDID BAPTISMAL SHIELD PRESENTED TO THE PRINCE OF WALES BY THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

EVERY reader of the ceremonial of the Baptism of the Prince of Wales will, doubtless, recollect that King William the Fourth of Prussia stood godfather to the Royal infant. The scene of the event was the Chapel of St. George, at Windsor, and the day January 25, 1842; in commemoration of which the King, while yet in England, resolved to dedicate to his Royal godson a shield, which, in its character and design should correspond with the importance of the Act of the Church performed on that day, and likewise be worthy of the present state of German art. On the King's return to Berlin, he communicated his intention to Director Peter Von Cornelius, and to the First Privy Architectural Counsellor Stieler; the former of whom was commanded to design the figures of the Shield, and the latter the architectural ornaments. Stieler achieved his work in six weeks: it was then modeled by the sculptor, August Fisher; the surface was cast in metal, and chased by August Merteus; and the figures were cut in onyx by J. Calandrelli. The composition of the whole, the goldsmith's, enamele's, carved, and other work, was executed by G. Hossauer, Goldsmith to the Court; and the Shield completed on the 18th of January, 1847.

This magnificent work of art has been presented to the Prince of Wales; and the recurrence of his Royal Highness' natal day has suggested itself as an appropriate opportunity of submitting the accompanying representation to our readers; and, by aid of a set of large il-

lustrations (with letter-press, in German, French, and English), the annexed

## DESCRIPTION OF THE SHIELD.

In the centre of the Shield the artist has placed the figure of Him who calls Himself the Way, the Truth, and the Life, and who forms the central point of the Christian Faith and Life, and to whom all has reference that is represented on the Shield. The middle Compartment, surrounded by a double line of ornamental work, is divided by a cross into four smaller compartments, which represent the Sacramental fountains of Grace, Baptism and the Lord's Supper, with the respective emblems as contained in the Old Testament; being the opening of the fountain in the rock by Moses, and the fall of Manna. At the extremities of the arms of the Cross are seen the Evangelists noting down what they have seen and heard in the Gospels, in order that the same may communicate to all futurity words of the life everlasting, as inexhaustible sources of divine revelation and doctrine. On the extreme points of the Arabesques that rise above the Evangelists are represented the blossoms of the divine grace and doctrine, the Christian virtues of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and of the all-embracing Christian Righteousness. Around the entire centre stand in a circle the twelve Apostles: Peter is seen under Faith, represented on the Arabesque; on the right and left of him, for the spectator, are Philip and Andrew; James is below Hope; on either side are Bartholomew and Simon; John is placed beneath the figure of Charity; on either side are James the Younger and Thomas; under Righteousness is Paul; on the right and left are Matthew and Judas Thaddæus going forth into the world to teach and to baptise, and to propagate the kingdom of Christ with his mercies. The Relief, which commences at the Palm-tree, and runs round

the edge of the Shield, represents that which is connected with the act of the greatest love, namely, the redeeming atonement of Christ, the foundation of the Church, and the reception into the same by baptism. From the Palm forest a procession is approaching solemnly, the principal personage in which is mounted on the foal of an ass, led by the Apostles Peter, James, and John. It is the heavenly King making his entry into Jerusalem. It appears to be a procession of rejoicing and jubilation, but it brings the approaching King to meet the glory of his sufferings. Under Christ's figure in the centre of the Shield, Christian Love is represented on the point of the Arabesque; at the foot of the same is the Evangelist, who announces to all the divinity of Christ, and the infinite love of the Lord. Under him, the same disciple of Love is the Apostle John, and under him again is the principal figure in the procession, whom love to mankind is leading to death. Angels bear the insignia of the King, but in this procession they are the instruments of suffering, referring to the approaching sacrificial death. The Jewish people pour forth from the city to meet him rejoicing, and singing Hosanna, strewing branches and spreading their garments before him; but the enemies of the Lord, the Pharisees, are not wanting in the procession. At the gate of the city, in an attitude of meditation, sits a female figure, which, as the mural crown denotes, represents the city of Jerusalem itself. The time of the law, as may be inferred from the tablets lying on her lap, will soon have passed; for One has fulfilled the law to its utmost extent for All. Within the city are seen the High Priests sitting in Council, and before them stands Judas, receiving the thirty silver pieces for his betrayal, after Satan had possessed him. In the distance is a representation of Golgotha, with the three crosses erected; the relatives overwhelmed with grief are laying the body of the Lord in a tomb hewn in the rock, from which He rises again alive.



Next is a representation of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit; and, inspired thereby, Peter proclaims the resurrection of the Lord, the faith in him, and, with his fellow Apostles, receives into the bosom of the church universal people from among all conditions, by baptism, which from that day of Pentecost down to this day and to the end of time is a condition to the entrance into the church. One of the successors to the Apostles steps forth from among them, and advances, accompanied by the boys bearing the baptismal water, towards the chamber of Queen Victoria, in order to make the Prince of Wales also a member of the Church of Christ, through baptism. A messenger hastening forward from the opposite side of the room, announces to the Queen the arrival of the Royal Sponsor, for whom Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington, on whose escutcheon the word "Waterloo" is inscribed, are in waiting to welcome him with the cup of hospitality to the friendly hearth. On the coast of England, the King is greeted by the Knight of St. George, the Tutelar Saint of England, after his ship, having sailed from the Rhine and the North Sea, (both are indicated to the left of the Palm-tree,) has arrived in the Thames. The ship is steered by a messenger of the Lord, in order to bring over in safety to England the King and his attendants, consisting of the Baron von Humboldt, who is sitting opposite to him with a plant in his hand; General von Natzmer, and the Count von Stolberg, both of whom are standing behind the Royal Pilgrim, whose head is adorned with the Crown. Thus, all that is represented on the Shield has reference to the belief in Christianity and the reception into its Church; and, in accordance with that belief and reception, the Shield has been denominated the Buckler of Faith, as the Prince for whom it is intended as a dedicatory present, will bear the title "Defensor Fidei." The inscription on the Shield runs thus:—

FRIDERICUS GUILIELMUS REX BORUSSORUM  
ALBERTO EDUARDO PRINCIPI WALLIAE  
IN MEMORIAM DIEI BAPT. XXV. JAN. A. MDCCCXLII.

ELIZABETH COLLEGE, GUERNSEY.—Her Majesty has been pleased to nominate Dr. Lushington as a special visitor, to inquire into and settle the matters in dispute in regard to the powers and rights of the principal and the under-masters of this establishment, and also to submit to her Majesty's consideration such alterations of the statutes as he may consider expedient.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE BOSANQUET.—The will and five codicils of the late Right Hon. Sir John Bernard Bosanquet, P.C., formerly one of her Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, has been proved by his nephews, S. R. Bosanquet and J. W. Bosanquet, Esqrs. The personality was sworn under £100,000. He has left numerous bequests and legacies. To his brother Charles £3000; to his niece, Ellen Letitia Bosanquet, £20,000 (one-half at her decease to fall into the residue), also the house in Montague-place, and all plate, furniture, books, and pictures; £5,000 to each of his other twelve nephews and nieces, the children of his brothers, Samuel and Charles; to his cousins, as described in the will, £500 each, &c. &c. The deceased died on the 25th of September, at his seat, the Firs, Hampstead, at the age of seventy-four, having directed that he should be buried by the side of his wife, in the family vault at Lantillo Crossenny, Monmouthshire. He has left no issue. He had one son, Lewis Bernard, who also died without issue. The will is dated in 1843, and the five codicils in the years 1845, 1846, and 1847. The whole are in his own handwriting, and, singular to observe, in each instance the attestation clause is inefficient, the Court requiring evidence on affidavit of the respective witnesses that the instruments were executed as the law

directs. It may be in the recollection of some of our readers that other distinguished leading members of the bar have, in like manner, in writing their own wills, failed in wording the attestation clause thereto, so as to show that, at the time of the execution thereof, the requirements of the Act were complied with.

SPOT ON THE SUN.—Sir John Herschel states that the black centre of the Sun Spot, May 25, 1837, would have allowed the globe of the earth to drop through it, leaving a thousand miles clear of contact on all sides of that tremendous gulf.

THE MODEL PENNY.—Mr. Wyon, of the Mint, has written to the journals to say that no such coin has emanated from the Mint, and that it is a private undertaking, and, consequently, spurious as regards currency. The model penny piece—a circle of silver in a frame of copper—is not a new idea, one, moreover, unsanctioned by the Mint, and one that was found five-and-twenty years ago expensive and useless. The coin we see in the streets is, therefore, nothing more than a hawker's medal. The report that the five shilling pieces are to be treated in the same manner is equally erroneous.

THE NEW COUNTY COURTS.—An important question has been raised in some of the County Courts with respect to the jurisdiction of the tribunals in matters of insolvency. By the recent Act the two branches of insolvency were transferred to the New Courts. The Act was passed on the 22nd of July, and came into operation on the 15th of September. In the interim several petitions were filed, and the cases, in due course, came on for hearing before the New Courts. At York, on Friday, several cases were objected to on the ground of the Court having no jurisdiction to entertain the applications. The Judge deferred his decision until he had consulted the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors' Court. By some oversight in the new Act there is no power of appeal given.



## COURT AND HAUT TON.

## THE COURT.

The Court is still staying at Windsor, and each morning her Majesty and Prince Albert (weather permitting) take their accustomed early walk, while the younger members of the Royal Family take walking and pony exercise.

On Monday, the Royal dinner-party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Excellencies Count and Countess Dietrichstein, Baroness de Speth, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, Lady Clementina Villiers, Viscount Palmerston, and Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner.

Tuesday was the birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards and the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards on duty at Windsor were inspected in the morning by the Queen and Prince Albert, who were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, and also by Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice. The inspection took place in the Home Park. Count Dietrichstein, the Austrian Ambassador, and the other visitors of her Majesty, together with the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, were present, at nine o'clock, in the Home Park. Shortly before that hour, the Grenadier Guards, commanded by Colonel J. R. Craufurd, and the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, commanded by Colonel Bouverie, arrived on the ground, taking up their station directly opposite to the eastern terrace. The whole of the troops were under the command of Colonel Craufurd, the senior Field Officer at Windsor. Immediately upon the arrival of her Majesty the troops fired a *feu-de-joie*, commencing on the right of the line; and afterwards, taking off their caps, gave three hearty cheers. The Royal Horse Guards then marched past her Majesty in slow and quick time, the band playing the regimental march; followed by the Grenadier Guards, the band of that regiment performing the

"Coburg March," and the "British Grenadiers." The two regiments then formed in line as before, and gave her Majesty the Royal salute, both bands playing the National Anthem. The troops then again marched past her Majesty, and left the ground for their respective barracks. The Royal party then retired, and proceeded to the Castle through George the Fourth's Gateway. His Royal Highness Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting in the course of the morning, accompanied by the Count Dietrichstein (Austrian Ambassador), and attended by Lord Camoys and Captain the Hon. A. Gordon. The Earl and Countess Spencer arrived in the evening at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen had a dinner party. The company included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Excellencies the Count and Countess Dietrichstein, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl and Countess Spencer, Viscount Palmerston, Baroness de Speth.

On Wednesday morning his Royal Highness Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting, accompanied by Count Dietrichstein, the Earl of Jersey, and Earl Spencer; the Hon. Captain Gordon, Equerry in Waiting, attending on horseback. His Excellency Baron de Brunnow and the Rev. Dr. Philpott (Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge) were expected to arrive at the Castle in the evening, on a visit to the Queen. Their Excellencies Count and Countess Dietrichstein and Viscount Palmerston took their departure from the Castle on Wednesday. The Royal dinner-party included his Excellency Baron de Brunnow, the Earl and Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl and Countess Spencer, Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner, and the Rev. Dr. Philpott (Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge). The Guards' Band, together with her Majesty's private band, attended as usual.

On Thursday, his Excellency Baron de Brunnow, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, and Lady Clementina Villiers, left the Castle. The Royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Earl and Countess Spencer, Baroness de Speth, Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner, the Rev. Dr. Phil-

pott (Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge), and the Rev. Dr. Hodgson (Provost of Eton.) The band of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards attended during dinner. The Queen's private band afterwards attended in the Castle.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge returned to his residence at Kew on Wednesday, from the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

Not many days since, Messrs. Roth and Freeman, of Old Bond-street, were honoured with the Royal command to make several suits of clothes of new design and materials, for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The cloth is very light and fine; the jackets are bright blue, lined with crimson silk; dark lake, with white; maroon, with blue; all trimmed with silk braid, of design corresponding with that in which our Artist has portrayed the young Prince. The waistcoats are of the same material, made plain, and the trousers of the same, with plaited fronts. In addition to the above is a black jacket, lined with white silk, and braided as above; and white satteen waistcoats and trousers; besides waistcoats and trousers of fancy Scotch tartans. The materials are of the finest quality; and the style is altogether tasteful and striking.

It is now stated that the King of the Belgians' visit to this country has been for the present postponed. It is also stated that the reigning Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg will not arrive in England, upon a visit to her Majesty, until a considerably later period than had been expected.

His Excellency Suleiman Pacha, Ambassador from the Sublime Porte at Paris arrived at the Turkish Embassy in Bryanstone-square on Friday se'nnight, accompanied by his Secretaries, Remzi Effendi and Mons. Antoine Finger. His Excellency purposes remaining a few weeks in England.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, IN HIS BIRTHDAY SUIT.

## BIRTH-DAY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES—Nov. 9, 1847.

A day of joy to England comes,—in proud and happy times,—  
It bears our Nation's gladness thro' all the Empire's climes;  
Canadian skies, and Afric's sands, with the deep glow of Ind;  
From burning Western Tropics, to the shining hills of Scinde;  
From where the Slave first felt the glance of Freedom on his soul,  
To where bright British Victory flames up her old control!  
The glorious Sun that gleams upon our PRINCE OF WALES's Birth!  
Goes lighting all the Realms around, but sets not on the Earth!

The Queen!—the Queen of Nations, that were won beyond the sea;  
Braves her young boy before them all,—gem of their galaxy!  
And, as she nobly rears the Star of her Imperial Crown,  
—Proud of the youthful lustre which her Womanhood hands down—  
She reads "ICH DIEN," below the plume that decks her Princely boy,—  
And cries "Serve on, my regal Child—serve well without alloy!  
Make the bright feathers loved, my Prince—all gladness and no gloom!  
Blest be,—where'er thy Mother reigns—the PRINCE OF WALES's  
PLUME!"

Now SCOTLAND's Thistle, ENGLAND's Rose, and Erin's Shamrock  
green

Are nose-gay'd by the "triple Arm," that waves "God Save the  
Queen."

And as Old Ocean swells away, the echoes of a sound  
That rings our Nation's Loyalty to all the Shores around;  
There is no Colony but drinks the music of its gales,  
And quaffeth back, to England's Queen "Health to her PRINCE OF  
WALES."

Ere now, the Boy has worn the garb that Sanctifies our Wars;  
The Blue-dyed Red on Nelson's breast—the Jacket of our Tars!  
And had poor Dibdin lived—(the pride of all our Sailor Bards)  
When young "WALES" walk'd the quarter-deck, and Britain mann'd the  
yards,  
He must have felt that Victory will still swell full our sails,  
While proud Victoria loves and trains a Sailor "PRINCE OF WALES."

His glorious Name? Out, ring it loud, and dutiful and clear!  
ALBERT—grown to the Nation now—as to the Sovereign—dear!  
EDWARD!—Black Prince of Olden Days—then meteor of our might—  
Passing the words that History has halo'd with her light  
With an untarnished lustre;—whose lesson, unto him  
Is, that our Royal Boy of Wales may never let it dim:  
For triumph past—for present love—our Queen, the Nation hails,  
With Joy to "ALBERT EDWARD"—and "LONG LIVE THE PRINCE  
OF WALES!"

OLD LONDON claims him Citizen!—for evermore her own,—  
—For he was born when London's King was usher'd to his throne!  
For Six brief years—with Civic Feasts—his Festival they mix,  
And now the finest BIRTHDAY comes—and brightest of the Six!  
Oh! never such a Canopy of Blue NOVEMBER wore,  
Never, so shone, o'er all the Land,—November Sun before,  
Then if an Omen Heaven-born be one that never fails  
SUN AND BLUE SKY SHALL BLESS THE LIFE OF OUR DEAR  
"PRINCE OF WALES."



## LITERATURE.

THE DOCTOR. Vol. VII. Longman and Co.  
(Concluded from page 282.)

The Doctor's theory of the vegetable world, tracing many of his acquaintance there, leads to some sad facts and fancies; admitting, by the way, that crabbed tempers, sour plums, cherry cheeks, and hearts of oak, are nothing more than metaphorical expressions of similitude. However, there comes to the rescue of the doctrine—Man a Tree—one Dona Oliva Sabuco Barrero, who, in her "New Philosophy of Man," first printed in 1587, thought the human body might be called a tree reversed, the brain the root, and the other the bark; and that in the brain, as in the root of the animal tree, all diseases had their origin. Some of her remedies were pleasant enough:—

"Hope is what supports health and life; fear, the worst enemy of both. Among the best preservatives and restoratives, she recommended, therefore, cheerfulness, sweet odours, music, the country, the sound of woods and waters, agreeable conversation, and pleasant pastimes. Music, of all external things, she held to be that which tends most to comfort, rejoice and strengthen the brain, being, as it were, a spiritual pleasure in which the mind sympathises; and the first of all remedies, in this, her true system of medicine, was to bring the mind and body into unison, removing thus that discord which is occasioned when they are ill at ease; this was to be done by administering cheerfulness, content, and hope to the mind, and in such words and actions as produced these, the best medicine was contained. Next to this it imported to comfort the stomach, and to cherish the root of man, that is to say the brain, with its proper corroborants, especially with sweet odours and with music.

"But any sound which is at once loud and discordant, she held to be unwholesome; and that to hear any one sing badly, read ill, or talk importunately, like a fool, was sufficient to cause a defluxion from the brain; if this latter opinion were well founded, no Speaker of the House of Commons could hold his office or a single Session, without being talked to death. With these she classed the sound of a hiccup, the whetting of a saw, and the cry of bitter lamentation. Dona Oliva, it may be presumed, was endowed with a sensitive ear and a quick perception of odours, as well as with a cheerful temper, and an active mind. Her whole course of practice was intended to cheer and comfort the patient, if that was possible. She allowed the free use of water, and fresh air, and recommended that the apartments of the sick should be well ventilated. She prescribed refreshing odours, among others that of bread fresh from the oven, and that wine should be placed near the pillow, in order to induce sleep. She even thought that cheerful apparel conducted to health, and that the fashion of wearing black which prevailed in her time was repugnant to reason. She recommended, also, cutting the hair, and washing the head with white wine, which as it were renovated the skin, and improved the vegetation. Reasonably she observed that animals might teach us the utility of exercise, seeing how the young lambs sported in the field, and dogs played with each other, and birds rejoiced in the air."

Dona Oliva's philosophy and practice occupy many more pages; she was, evidently, a *sanitaire* of the first order, in her time; and some of her system of 260 years since, may shame the sloth of our days in "the health of towns."

The kernel of the Doctor's "Wishing Interchange" is equally amusing:—

"In wishing, it is as well to wish for enough. By enough, in the way of riches, a man is said to mean always something more than he has. I will limit my desires to a positive sum, and wish for just one million a-year. And first for my private expenditure, I would either buy a house to my mind, or build one; and it should be such as a house ought to be, which I once heard a glorious agriculturist define 'a house that should have in it every thing that is voluptuous, and necessary, and right.' In my acceptance of that felicitous definition, I request the reader to understand that every thing which is right is intended, and nothing but what is perfectly so: that is to say, I mean every possible accommodation conducive to health and comfort. It should be large enough for my friends, and not so large as to serve as an hotel for my acquaintance; and I would live in it at the rate of five thousand a-year, beyond which no real and reasonable enjoyment is to be obtained by money. I would neither keep hounds, nor hunters, nor running horses. I would neither solicit nor accept a Peerage. I would not go into Parliament. I would take no part whatever in what is called public life, farther than to give my vote at an election against a Whig, or against any one who would give his in favour of the Catholic question. I would not wear my coat quite so threadbare as I do at present; but I would still keep to my old shoes, as long as they would keep to me. But stop—Cleopatra adopted some wizard's words when she said, 'Wishers were ever fools!'"

The next "Chapter on Names," is, of course, a droll one: here is a specimen:—

"It is not a good thing to be Tom'd or Bob'd, Jack'd or Jim'd, Sam'd or Ben'd, Natty'd or Batty'd, Nedd'y'd or Teddy'd, Will'd or Bill'd, Dick'd or Nick'd, Joe'd or Jerry'd, as you go through the world. And yet it is worse to have a Christian name, that, for its oddity, shall be in everybody's mouth when you are spoken of, as if it were pinned upon your back, or labelled upon your forehead. Quintin Dick, for example, which would have been still more unlucky if Mr. Dick had happened to have a cast in his eye. The Report on Parochial Registration contains a singular example of the inconvenience which may arise from giving a child an unchristian name. A gentleman called Ankettil Gray had occasion for a certificate of his baptism; it was known at what church he had been baptised, but, on searching the register there, no such name could be found; some mistake was presumed, therefore, not in the entry, but in the recollection of the parties; and many other registers were examined without success. At length the first register was again resorted to, and then, upon a closer investigation, they found him entered as Miss Ann Kettle Grey."

"Mr. Keightley's observation, that 'a man's name and his occupation have often a most curious coincidence,' rests, perhaps, on a similar ground, men being sometimes designated by their names for the way of life which they are to pursue. Many a boy has been called Nelson in our days, and Rodney in our father's, because he was intended for the sea service, and many a seventh son has been christened Luke in the hope that he might live to be a physician. In what other business than that of a lottery office would the name Goodluck so surely have brought business to the house? Captain Death could never have practised medicine or surgery, unless under an alias; but there would be no better name with which to meet an enemy in battle."

We must pass over much that is curious, to get at a chapter or two of oddities on Rat-catching:—

"There are two things to be considered here—first, how to catch rats; and secondly, how to destroy them when caught. And the first of these questions is a delicate one, when a greater catch has recently been made than any that was ever heard of before, except in the famous adventure of the Pied Piper at Hameln. Jack Robinson had some reputation in his day for his professional talents in this line, but he was a bungler in comparison with Mr. Peel. The second belongs to a science which Jeremy the thrice illustrious Bentham calls Phthisozoiæ, or the art of destruction applied to noxious animals, a science which the said Jeremy proposes should form part of the course of studies in his Chrestomathic school. There are no other animals in this country who do so much mischief now as the disciples of Jeremy himself. But, leaving this pestilent set, as one of the plagues with which Great Britain is afflicted for its sins; and intending no offence to any particular Bishop, Peer, Baronet, Peer-expectant, or public man whatever, and protesting against any application of what may here be said to any person who is, has been, or may be included under any of the forementioned denominations, I shall satisfy the good-natured reader's desires, and inform him in what manner our Philosopher and Zoophilist (philanthropist is a word which would poorly express the extent of his benevolence) advised those who consulted him as to the best manner of taking and destroying rats. Protesting, therefore, once more, as is usual in these ticklish times, that I am speaking not of the Pro-papist or Anti-Hanoverian rat, which is a new species of the Parliament rat, but of the old Norway or Hanoverian one, which in the last century effected the conquest of our island by extirpating the original British breed, I inform the humane reader that the Doctor recommended nothing more than the common rat-catcher's receipt, which is to lure them into a cage by oil of carraways, or of rhodium; and that, when entrapped, the speediest and easiest death which can be inflicted is by sinking the cage in water."

"Wheresoever man goes, Rat follows, or accompanies him. Town or country are equally agreeable to him. He enters upon your house as a tenant at will, (his own, not yours), works out for himself a covered way in your walls, ascends by it from one story to another, and leaving you the larger apartments, takes possession of the space between floor and ceiling, as an entresol for himself. There he has his parties, and his revels, and his gallopedes, (merry ones they are), when you would be asleep, if it were not for the spirit with which the youth and belles of Rat-land keep up the ball over your head."

Luther's "Table Talk," and its wonderful preservation by Captain H. Bell, is too well known for company among book rarities; however, here it is. Then we pass by chapters of strange legends, to a bundle of materials (extracts chiefly), showing "how the lamented Southey worked up the collection of years." Each extract is on a separate slip of paper, and some of them appear to have been made from thirty to forty years ago. Here is an odd story from the mass:—

"Lord Dalmeny, son of the Earl of Rosebery, married, about eighty years ago a widow at Bath, for her beauty. They went abroad, she sickened, and on her death-bed requested that she might be interred in some particular churchyard, either in Sussex or Suffolk, I forget which. The body was embalmed, but at the custom-house in the port where it was landed, the officer suspected smuggling and insisted on opening it. They recognised the features of the wife of their own clergyman, who, having been married to him against her own inclination, had eloped. Both husbands followed the body to the grave. The grandfather of Dr. Snopth, of Norwich, knew the Lord."

"The Doctor" had an odd notion that there should be physicians for all ranks:—

"There should be a State Physician to the King, besides his Physicians ordinary and extraordinary—one whose sole business should be to watch over the Royal health, as connected with the discharge of the Royal functions, a head keeper of the King's health. For the same reason, there ought to be a Physician for the Cabinet, a Physician for the Privy Council, a Physician for the Bench of Bishops, a Physician for the twelve Judges, two for the House of Lords, four for the House of Commons, one for the Admiralty, one for the War Office, one for the Directors of the East India Company (there was no Board of Control in the Doctor's days, or he would certainly have advised that a Physician should be placed upon that Establishment also); one for the Lord Mayor, two for the Common Council, four for the Livery. (He was speaking in the days of Wilkes and Liberty.) How much mischief, said he, might have been prevented by cupping the Lord Mayor, blistering a few of the Aldermen, administering salts and manna to lower the pulse of civic patriotism, and keeping the city orators upon a low regimen for a week before every public meeting. Then, in the Cabinet, what evils might be averted by administering laxatives or corroborants as the case required."

In the Lords and Commons, by clearing away bile, evacuating ill-humours, and occasionally, by cutting for the stipples."

In addition, members should go through a preparatory course of medicine before every session, and be carefully attended as long as Parliament was sitting.

Here is another droll story—of identity:—

"There goes far more to the composition of an individual character, than of an individual face. It has sometimes happened that the portrait of one person has proved also to be a good likeness of another. Mr. Hazlitt recognised his own features and expression in one of Michael Angelo's devils. And in real life, two faces, even though there be no relationship between the parties, may be all but indistinguishably alike, so that the one shall frequently be accosted for the other; yet no parity of character can be inferred from this resemblance. Poor Captain Atkins, who was lost in the *Defence*, off the coast of Jutland, in 1811, had a double of this kind, that was the torment of his life; for this double was a swindler, who, having discovered the lucky fac-simile, obtained goods, took up money, and, at last, married a wife in his name. Once when the real Captain Atkins returned from a distant station, this poor woman, who was awaiting him at Plymouth, put off in a boat, boarded the ship as soon as it came to anchor, and ran to welcome him as her husband."

The volume closes with a hundred pages of Fragments. They consist of "timbers laid" for chapters on all sorts of hobbies—beards, cats, and Cats' Eden—the latter, by the way, at Greta Hall, with Memoir of the Cats therein; and, above all, a remarkable miracle story of two mopesticks dressed like a man and woman, and placed as scarecrows in a garden at Keswick: there are many strange doings related of these statues; but, says the account, on

"Sunday evening last, the most extraordinary display of wonderful power occurred, for the woman, instead of being in her place among the peas, appeared standing erect on the top of Mr. Fisher's haymow in the forge field, and there, on the following morning she was seen by all Keswick, who are witnesses of the fact." Yet, they were made by a Keswick carpenter, and their coloured effigies from the Doctor's Vol. VII. The affair at Keswick became as notorious as Prince Hohenlohe's miracles elsewhere.

The book closes with a Sonnet on the Author, by William Nicol, the printer, in which the characteristics of the work are thus fondly summed up:—

"Learning diffuse, quaint humour, lively wit,  
Satire severe and bold, or covert, sly,  
Turning within itself the mental eye  
To fancies strange that round its orbit flit,  
Unknown to others, and by self scarce seen;  
Teaching, in sweetest English, England's plan—  
When England was herself, her laurels green—  
Honour to God and charity to man:  
Who wrote the Doctor? her best Son, I ween,  
Whether his works, or his fair life you scan."

THE BOTANIC GARDEN; or, Magazine of Hardy Flowering Plants. To which is added the FRUITIST. By B. MAUND, F.L.S. Groombridge.

This elegant work progresses in interest, as in numbers. In that for the present month, we find figured the "Schafta Catchfly," which Mr. Maund describes as one of the prettiest novelties that has lately been added to our hardy flower-borders. It is a delightfully gay plant for rock work. Mr. Maund adds:—

"Where entire beds of very low plants are adopted, this would form one of the most desirable for their decoration—bright and continuous, flower touching flower; and standing as gold against lead, in comparison with the most brilliant of the tapestry ever wrought by the Gobelins. Mention is first made of it at Dorpat, in the west of Russia; whence it was transmitted to the Imperial Gardens at St. Petersburg; and from this establishment to the Horticultural Society of London. Thus it is, now-a-days, that cherishes of the earth are equally dispensed to all her children. It may be raised from seeds or cuttings."

This is an average specimen of the novelty which the indefatigable Editor is constantly infusing into his very interesting journal. The plates of the work, flowers and fruit, continue to be beautifully coloured.

## MUSIC.

WESTERN MADRIGAL SOCIETY.—The first meeting for the season took place on Saturday night, at the rooms of the Royal Society of Musicians, in Lisle-street, Mr. Evans, the President, in the chair. There was a full attendance of members and professors. Eight new members were proposed, but, as the Society is full, must wait for the vacancies, the number being limited to forty. Mr. Turle, organist of Westminster Abbey, conducted the programme, which comprised several favourite works of the old masters. The Honorary Secretary, G. Budd, Esq., in the course of the evening, made the agreeable announcement that, at the next meeting (20th), the library would be enriched by the addition of forty compositions by the ancient masters, some of which would be heard for the first time.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.—At the last monthly meeting of this admirable institution, M. Costa, conductor at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society, was introduced as a member, having been duly elected.

BRIGHTON MUSICAL UNION.—Mr. and Mme. Oury have commenced a series of Weekly Musical Meetings, at the Old Ship Assembly Rooms, under the above designation, for the performance of two pieces of classical music, and two *morceaux brillants*, executed by Mme. de Belleville Oury, as pianiste; Messrs. Oury and Cramer, violins; Mr. Hill, tenor; and Piatti, violoncello. The second Meeting took place on Monday, the 8th inst. Among the patrons and subscribers to the Brighton Musical Union, are the Earl of Westmoreland, the Earl of Falmouth, the Hon. Gen. Upton, the Hon. Laurence Parsons, Admiral Sir Bladen and Lady Capel, Captain and Mrs. Newberry, &c. The musical residents of the town have reason to be gratified with the spirit and good taste displayed by M. Oury, in establishing such excellent entertainments. Mme. Oury is one of the first of lady pianoforte-players; the fame of Signor Piatti's violoncello playing is European; Hill is the prince of tenors; and Oury, an admirable violinist—a conscientious interpreter of Beethoven, Mozart, and Haydn—whilst he combines the executive dexterity of the modern school.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—M. Jullien's Promenade Concerts continue to be well attended. Miss Dolby terminated her engagement on Saturday night, and has been replaced by the Misses Williams, whose charming style of rendering duos, always command encores. The great success of the Concerts has induced M. Jullien to continue them until the end of the month. M. Berlioz, the celebrated composer, has arrived, and is actively engaged in making the necessary arrangements for the opening of the theatre for Opera, in the first week in December. The new Musical Director and Conductor has expressed his admiration at the excellence of our orchestral players. "Lucia," with Mme. Dorns Gras, as the *prima donna*, and Reeves and Whitworth Jones, the new tenor and baritone, as *Edgar* and *Enrico*, will be the opening opera. Staudigl, it now appears, cannot obtain leave of absence from Vienna, for this season.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.—We wish every success to this Society; but, so long as the members confine their exertions to the execution of their works, only in presence of themselves and their flattering friends, we see no prospect of any great good being achieved. The new trio by Mr. C. E. Horsley, played at the first meeting, is a clever work; and Miss Kate Loder's quartet contains some nice writing. We think that the Chamber performances ought to be accompanied with Concerts, with full orchestras.

MADAME VIARDOT GARCIA.—This great singer quitted Paris this week for an extended tour in Germany. She has engagements at Dresden, Leipzig, and Hamburg, and will remain in Berlin as the successor of Jenny Lind, at the German Opera, for three months.

M. BERLIOZ.—It has been decided that the concerts to be given to introduce the great works of this composer are not to take place before the month of January.

MR. BALFE.—This composer arrived in town on Friday, to make arrangements for the production of his opera, founded on the ballet of "Lady Henriette," at Drury-lane Theatre. He is also composing an opera for the Opera Comique in Paris.

THE LATE MR. ROOKE.—Mr. John Wilson, the vocalist, is actively engaged in getting up a concert, on the 2nd of December, at the Hanover-square Rooms, in aid of the widow and seven children of the late Mr. Rooke, the composer of "Amilie," "Henrique," &c.

MADAME ALBERTAZZI.—Mr. Beale, the director of the Royal Italian Opera, has received a donation of £50 from Grisi and Mario, for the relief of the children of the late Madame Albertazzi.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.—Mr. H. Phillips, in company with Mr. Land, has been giving a series of "Vocal Illustrations of National Melody," with great success, during the past week, at Cheltenham, Bath, Clifton, Taunton, &c., to numerous and fashionable audiences. The fine singing of Mr. H. Phillips afforded as much delight to his hearers as ever. Mr. Land is already favourably known to the musical public as the gentleman who so long accompanied Mr. Wilson in his Scottish Entertainments. He has been equally successful as a vocalist, possessing a pure-toned voice of singular sweetness. His style is finished and chaste; and he will, doubtless, prove an acquisition to our concert rooms.

The travelling members of the musical profession complain sadly of the effect of Jenny Lind's tour upon their own concerts. Everybody went to hear the Nightingale, and did not feel disposed to patronise those who came after.

The Opera Season at DRURY LANE will be commenced, by Mme. Dorns Gras, in "Lucia di Lammermoor;" and this will be followed by a new opera by Balfe, of which report speaks highly. The *libretto* is by Mr. Fitzball, and the subject is taken from the ballet of "Lady Henriette, or the Statute Fair." Mr. Planché will superintend the *mise en scene*.

"La Sonnambula" will be revived at the SURETY on Monday. The engagement of the present operatic corps terminates on the 27th of this month. They will be succeeded by Mr. Donald King, Mr. Phillips, and Miss Poole. Several dramatic novelties are in preparation.

Mr. Mitchell has just published a very beautiful lithograph of Jenny Lind, as *Amina* in "La Sonnambula." The likeness is perfect; and the style in which it is brought out very delicate and graceful.

GRAND POLISH BALL AT GUILDHALL.—The ball announced for Wednesday next, promises to be extremely brilliant, both as to the nature of this annual *fête*, and the company likely to be present. No place can be better adapted for such a purpose, than the magnificent hall where the civic banquet has just taken place, the splendour of which, with all the gorgeous decorations and additional ornaments, have excited the admiration of the guests. Many eminent vocalists—Miss Poole, Miss Bassano, Miss Ransford, the Misses Williams, Miss Steele, Miss Dolby, Mr. W. Harrison, Signor Brizzi, Mr. James Bennett, Mr. F. Bodda, Signor Burdini, and Mr. John Parry, assisted by Messrs. W. H. Holmes, S. Noble, and Lindsay Sloper, have kindly tendered their gratuitous services—offering to amateurs the delightful enjoyment of listening to most lovely music, while to the votaries of dance, an efficient band will also supply their share of quadrilles, polkas, and waltzes.

## THE THEATRES.

## LYCEUM.

Another success was achieved by this fortunate theatre, on Monday evening, in the production of a new comic drama, written, it is said, by Mr. Buckstone, called "A Rough Diamond," which served to introduce Mrs. Fitzwilliam to the Lyceum audience. The story, which is very slight, may be thus told. *Sir William Evergreen* (Mr. Selby), having met with some accident which laid him up in a farm-house, has fallen in love with, and married, the daughter of the farmer, *Margery* (Mrs. Fitzwilliam). She is a kind-hearted and amiable body, but her education has not fitted her for the position that she is called upon to assume. Her lady's habits do not set easily upon her, and, in spite of the tuition of masters, in every branch of polite accomplishments, she is constantly making her husband feel exceedingly uncomfortable by her *gaucheries*. These are exhibited to a painful extent on the occasion of a visit from his uncle *Lord Plato* (Mr. Diddar), and *Lady Plato* (Mrs. Leigh Murray), in whom, however, *Margery* discovers an old schoolfellow. *Lady Plato*, married to a man much her senior, is not happy; the truth being that an old attachment between herself and *Captain Augustus Blenheim* (Mr. Bellingham) is still cherished. It so happens that *Margery's* favourite cousin, *Joe* (Mr. Buckstone), comes to see her. Having aspiring ideas, he is about to quit his station of plough-boy to become a page, in London, and has called to pay a visit to *Margery* on his way. The pair, delighted to see each other, commence a talk about their village, and its inhabitants, turning to reminiscences of their early days, until, overcome by his old feelings of friendship, *Joe* kisses her. Just at this moment *Sir William* enters with *Lord Plato*, and poor *Joe* retires in confusion. *Margery* tells him to wait for her in the picture-room, until she can explain everything. He is here found by *Sir William*, standing on the chairs in his hobnail shoes, to see better, and kicked down stairs. This treatment he returns by calling *Sir William* terrible names, and for this has his ears soundly boxed by *Margery*. Her husband is so pleased at this proof of her love for him, that all is immediately made up; whilst having been, by accident, the overhearer of an interview between *Lady Plato* and *Blenheim*, he is struck by the difference between the rough, honest affection of his own untutored wife and the educated deception of *Lady Plato*, and loves her more dearly in consequence. The second intrigue of the piece—that in which *Blenheim* and *Lady Plato* are concerned—is scarcely worked out sufficiently, according to the strict rules of dramatic construction; but, perhaps, this is as well, as the entire interest is centred in *Margery* and *Joe*.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam was very warmly received, and played a part exactly suited to her, in her very best manner. Her joy, almost hysterical, when she meets *Lady Plato*, was an admirable piece of acting; and the delight she experienced at getting rid of her fine lady's clothes for her old village costume was portrayed in an equally truthful spirit. The character was one of more than ordinary difficulty to interpret properly; yet every nuance of the part was given with inimitable care and effect. But how can we sufficiently praise Mr. Buckstone, who came out entirely in a new phase. His account of the events that had taken place at the village since *Margery* left, was, without an exception, the very best and most natural scene we have ever seen him play; and was rewarded with repeated rounds of applause. His "make up," too—his hat and waistcoat, and strange trousers and muddy "anle jacks"—were all perfection. Mrs. Leigh Murray is a graceful, lady-like actress, and Messrs. Selby, Bellingham, and Diddar are well known as *artistes* who take pains with all parts entrusted to them. Some hearty applause, from a house crowded in every corner, accompanied the fall of the curtain; and Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam had to appear to receive the renewed and well-merited approbation of the audience. A very beautiful scene had been painted for the occasion by Mr. W. Beverley. The furniture, the appointments, and the stand of plants, were all arranged in the same graceful style that characterised Madame Vestris's former managements.

## ASTLEY'S.

The *libretto* of Meyerbeer's opera, "The Camp of Silesia," of which so much was talked last season, and so little heard, has furnished M. Stoeckeler with the plot of a scene of the same name, produced at this house on Monday evening with entire success. The drama affords plenty of room for the introduction of some very effective *tableaux*; the best, possibly, being the encampment, in which is introduced a dance of Vivandiers, and a review of the Prussian troops. It is a great improvement upon the equestrian spectacles which have been lately brought out at this theatre, since some little attention has been paid to costumes and pictorial grouping; and there was not that very faded and heterogeneous display of warbores of all sorts of countries collected together, which has usually characterised the Astley's drama.

The lessee is fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. W. West, under whose intelligent direction all the Drury-Lane effects were arranged during Mr. Bunn's last management. On Tuesday evening, when we were present, there was a call for Mr. West, who appeared, accompanied by the principal *dramatis personæ*, and returned thanks in acknowledging the compliment thus paid him; which, indeed, he deserved. In a word, the "Camp of Silesia," is a very good vehicle for the peculiar capabilities of the theatre to be exhibited in.

The scenes in the Circle were agreeably varied by the performances of two elephants, purchased last week at Mr. Hughes's sale at Vauxhall. They are exceedingly intelligent animals, and performed some curious feats. The little elephant, of whom we have before spoken, formed a singular contrast to "Jenny Lind" and her companion; his education, however, is not of a very high order. The horsemanship was not particularly remarkable for novelty or elegance; but the performances of Professor Candler and his brother were exceedingly clever. Although in the style of the Risleys, which has almost worn threadbare the spangled tights of the acrobats, they were, if anything, superior to them, and were loudly applauded by the audience, which, at half-price, was tolerably numerous. We may add a word in favour of a little child of six or seven years old—Miss Wells—who danced on a horse very neatly. We still wish, however, that the directing heads of Astley's would take a few hints from the Hippodrome, the Cirque National, or the theatre on the Boulevards, in Paris, both with respect to the character of the scenes in the circle, and the artistic taste and graceful *ensemble* which marks them. The present programme is anything but what ought to be expected, at Astley's.

## MARYLEBONE.

We are glad to find that Mrs. Warner is paying the same attention to providing light second courses for her bill as she does to furnishing the more important *pieces de resistance*. On Monday evening the first new and original afterpiece was brought out here, in the shape of a farce called "Morning Calls," attributed to the pen of the ingenious Mr. Oxenford. It is full of lively *equivoque*, resulting from the "morning calls" made by Mr. *Esculapius Mullington* (Mr. Belton), who is a young surgeon, but of a temperament not at all suited to the grave profession that he has embarked in. His father, *Major Mullington* (Mr. G. Cooke), is, however, anxious to see him established in life, and, for that purpose, persuades him to pay some visits, in quarters where the attention may be useful to him. From one of these, made to a Mr. *Terentius M'Phislool* (Mr. Hill), the situations arise, commencing with the wrong delivery of a letter, which carry the piece on in a very lively bustling manner to the conclusion, when the mistakes are all set right, and the young doctor finds a wife into the bargain. All this, which is but little to tell about, made a great deal of fun, to judge from the laughter of the audience; and the actors above mentioned, together with Miss Huddart and Miss Parker, played very well indeed. The good attendance showed that the somewhat out-of-the-way position of the theatre does not affect the manner in which it is patronized.

The historical tragedy, underlined as being in preparation at the PRINCESS' Theatre, and which "has never been performed," is the dramatic poem "Philip van Artevelde," by Mr. H. Taylor, which was published twelve or thirteen years ago.

A new drama, called "The Roused Lion," is announced for performance this evening at the HAYMARKET. It is quite true that Mr. Keeley, Mr. Wigan, and Miss Julia Bennett, have refused their parts in Mr. Sullivan's comedy. The chief characters, we hear, will be entrusted to Mr. Farren and his son.

Poor Wieland, the pantomimist, died last week of consumption, at the White Hart, in Market-street, Oxford-street—a house of which he was the landlord. He had been ill for some time; but of late thought that he had so much recovered as to take an engagement in the opening of the ensuing pantomime at DRAURY-LANE. In him the stage has lost the best "sprite" that it possessed: nobody could come near him in his droll antics and elfin "business" generally. We remember him several years ago, in "The Dumb Savoyard and his Monkey," when, as a mere boy, he played *Marmadette*. This was in April, 1828. After that he was, for a long time, the favourite actor in all the Drury-Lane ballets, dividing popularity with the chief *danseuse*. Who that saw him will readily forget his *Amodeus*, in "The Devil upon Two Sticks;" or his imp, in the "Daughter of the Danube?" He also performed, with inimitable quaintness, a sprite in the water-piece "Die Hexen am Rhein," at the ADELPHI, and the *Shipwreck Foolman* was a part written to display his peculiar capabilities. During his career he met with several severe accidents, principally when he was performing a monkey. In Edinburgh he had once such a bad fall that the public would not allow the part to be acted again. He was an active Harlequin, and also essayed the part of Clown more than once, but his humour was too fine for the latter character, and his voice was also against him. He was an admirable performer on the violin, and possessed a tact in mechanical contrivances by which he was enabled to plan and make all his own curious masks. He was thirty-seven years old, and had been on the stage from childhood.

A COMPLETE collection of the engravings of Rembrandt, left by the late Count Versteek Van Soelen, has just been publicly sold at Amsterdam. The "Rembrandt with the Sword" went off at 3600*l.*; the "Flight into Egypt," 752*l.*; the "Resurrection of Lazarus," otherwise (the piece of the 100 florins," sold at 1202*l.*; same subject, 600*l.*; same subject, 39*l.*; the "Cure of the Sick Man," called "the engraving at 100 florins," sold for only 3200*l.*; the "Christ Presented to the People," 1900*l.*; portrait of Fraunce, 3300*l.*; a portrait of Zelling, 3600*l.*; and several other portraits at high prices. The work of Bol, and that of Lieven Van Altes were sold together for 10,400*l.* The entire collection of engravings of the late M. Versteek Van Soelen, produced 70,660*l.* Almost the whole of it was purchased on account of the British Museum.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.—A recent visitant of the celebrated twins Chang and Eng, who are settled in America, describes them as taking much pleasure in farming, as being fond of hunting, and as living with their wives and little ones, apparently quite happy and contented. Their wives are said to be members of the Baptist church, of respectable parents, and the twins occasionally go to church with them. In addition to their native names they have assumed the name of Banker, in honour of their banker of that name in the city of New York.



## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "C. R. L."—Neat enough, as occurring in an actual game; but not quite up to the standard for a Problem.
- "N. J. A. M."—Be good enough to say whether the position sent is original, and hitherto unpublished. If it is, a place shall be found for it in our next.
- "Ambulator."—In your last Enigma, it appears to us that White may dispatch his opponent summarily, by playing Q Kt to K 5th on his first move.
- "G. B."—You have been misinformed. At the beginning of the game, the Queens stand on squares of their own colour—White Queen on a White square, and the Black Queen on a Black one. Get the "Chess-Player's Handbook," published lately by Bohn, of Covent-garden.
- "Messrs. Knight and Pawn."—The game in question is correctly printed. There is no law which forbids a King to Castle after having been checked. See the work above-mentioned, in our answer to "G. B."
- "S. B."—We shall not tire of acknowledging our obligations for your very acceptable Enigmas. With respect to the printed diagrams, an application direct to the publisher would doubtless ensure a supply either by post or through the agency of some bookseller.
- "W. A. W."—The position sent is precisely the same in principle with the well-known "Philidor's Legacy." A very beautiful stroke of play, but too well known to bear repeating.
- "F. R. A. S."—Our Problems are original, and constructed especially for the paper.
- "T. P. M."—We have received no authentic intimation of M. Des Chappelle's death, but, from his advanced age and long indisposition, the report you mention is probably too true.
- "A. Z. B. Y." will be pleased to accept our best acknowledgments of his seasonable offering. We have this moment risen from the enjoyment of his Game, and found it so piquant and satisfactory, that we cannot help wishing a few other communicants, who are in the habit of tasking our good-nature with impossible Problems and impracticable solutions, would occasionally, just for variety, "direct attention" to "a piece of sport" as ready and perfectly to our taste as the unexceptionable "Game for two," from "A. Z. B. Y."
- "E. S. G. R."—Highworth.—Your adversary cannot compel you to move the Knight on the following move.
- "F. R. S."—1. The best solution of the Knight's March over the Chess-board is that propounded by Dr. Rogel. 2. A Monthly Part of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" costs 1s., and contains about twenty first-rate Games, and as many original Problems on diagrams. 3. The back Volumes can only be got at the regular publishing price.
- "G. A. H."—It is surely of no importance one way or the other. Your solutions are generally so accurate, that it is very likely the one in question was correct. But as all such communications are destroyed off-hand, how can we possibly tell now?
- Solutions by "A. Z." "Sopraccita." "E. G. D." "G. W." "M. P." "Philo Chess." "Hotspur." "H. N." "Ambulator." "Phiz." "Query." "G. A. H." are correct.

## SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 198.

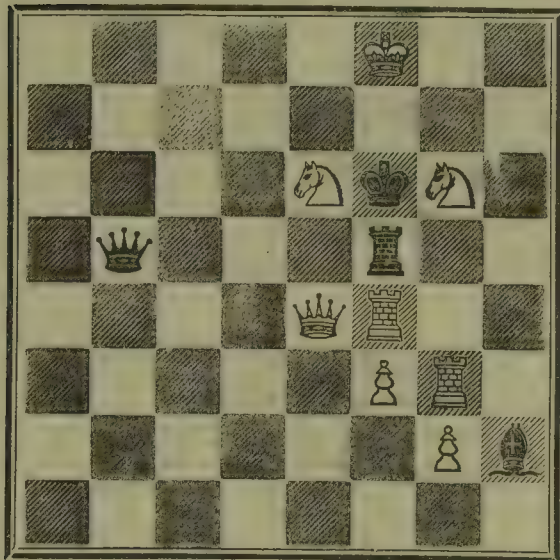
- |                      |                   |                          |            |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| WHITE.               | BLACK.            | WHITE.                   | BLACK.     |
| 1. Kt to Q R 6th     | K takes Kt (best) | 4. Kt to Kt 5th          | P takes Kt |
| 2. B to Q B 8th (ch) | P to R 4th        | 5. B to Q Kt 7th         | Kt P one   |
| 3. Kt to Q B 3d      | P to Q R 3d       | 6. P takes P (Checkmate) |            |

## PROBLEM, No. 199.

By Mr. KLING.

White playing first mates in five moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

## MR. STAUNTON GIVES THE Q Kt TO THE REV. MR. PENDRILL, OF GHENT.

- |                       |                 |                               |                      |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| WHITE (Mr. S.)        | BLACK (Mr. P.)  | WHITE (Mr. S.)                | BLACK (Mr. P.)       |
| 1. K P two            | K P two         | 13. Kt takes P                | K Kt to B 3d         |
| 2. K Kt to B 3d       | K Kt to B 3d    | 14. Q to K R 4th              | K to B 2d            |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th     | K B to Q B 4th  | 15. Kt takes R (ch)           | Q takes Kt           |
| 4. Q Kt P two         | B takes Kt P    | 16. K to R sq                 | Q to K Kt 2d         |
| 5. Q B P one          | B to Q R 4th    | 17. K B P two                 | Kt to K Kt 5th       |
| 6. Castles            | B to Q Kt 3d    | 18. K B P one                 | Kt to K 6th          |
| 7. Q P two            | P one           | 19. Q to K R 5th (ch)         | K to B 3d (best)     |
| 8. P takes P          | P takes P       | 20. P to K 5th (ch)           | Kt takes K P (c)     |
| 9. B takes K B P (ch) | K takes B       | 21. Q to K R 4th (ch)         | Q to K Kt 5th (best) |
| 10. Kt takes P (ch)   | K to B sq (a)   | 22. B to K 7th (ch)—and wins. |                      |
| 11. B to Q R 3d (ch)  | K to his sq (b) |                               |                      |
| 12. Q to K R 5th (ch) | P to K Kt 3d    |                               |                      |

- (a) Better to return the King to his sq.
- (b) If K Kt to K 2d, White must win directly, by Q to K B 3d (ch).
- (c) If the King had taken the Pawn, White would have played P to B 6th (discovering ch), and have won the Queen next move.

## BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS AT THE SAME ODDS.

(Remove White's Q Kt from the board as before.)

- |                    |                |                                      |                |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| WHITE (Mr. S.)     | BLACK (Mr. P.) | WHITE (Mr. S.)                       | BLACK (Mr. P.) |
| 1. K P two         | K P two        | 18. Q P one                          | P takes P      |
| 2. K Kt to B 3d    | K Kt to B 3d   | 19. P takes P                        | B to Q R 2d    |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th  | K B to Q B 4th | 20. K B P two                        | Q P one        |
| 4. Q Kt P two      | B to Q Kt 3d   | 21. K B P one (c)                    | P takes B      |
| 5. Q K P two (a)   | Q R P one      | 22. Q to K Kt 3d (ch)                |                |
| 6. Q B P one       | B to Q R 2d    | (d)                                  | Q to K Kt 4th  |
| 7. Q B P one       | Q P one        | 23. Q to Q B 3d                      | B to Q 4th (e) |
| 8. Castles         | B to K Kt 5th  | 24. K to K B 3d                      | K to R sq      |
| 9. Q to K Kt 3d    | K to K 2d      | 25. P takes B                        | P takes P      |
| 10. Kt to K sq     | K Kt to R 3d   | 26. Kt to K 3d                       | Kt to K B 3d   |
| 11. Q P one        | B to K 3d      | 27. R to K sq                        | R to Q B 3d    |
| 12. Q B takes Kt   | P takes B      | 28. R to K Kt 3d                     | Q to K B 3d    |
| 13. Q Kt P one     | Kt to Q sq     | 29. Kt to K Kt 4th                   | Q takes K B P  |
| 14. K to R sq (b)  | P takes P      | 30. Kt takes K R P                   | Q to K 5th     |
| 15. Q takes P (ch) | Q B P one      | 31. Q to her B sq                    | Q R to K 5th   |
| 16. Q to K Kt 3d   | B to Q B 4th   | 32. R to K B sq                      | B takes Q P    |
| 17. Kt to Q B 2d   | Castles        | And White checkmates in three moves. |                |

- (a) In this position, if White advance the Q Kt another step, Black may play his Kt to Q R 4th, and, upon his adversary taking the K P, can move the Q to K B 3d, having a formidable attack.
- (b) He would have gained nothing by taking the Q R P.
- (c) Over bold, to venture the loss of a piece under the circumstances.
- (d) This check was given without consideration; the best move was Q to her B 3d at once.
- (e) To break White's powerful centre Pawns.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

## No. 226.—By Mr. S. BODEN.

- |               |              |                     |                     |
|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| WHITE.        | BLACK.       | WHITE.              | BLACK.              |
| K at Q R sq   | K at his sq  | Kt at Q 5th         | B at Q Kt 8th       |
| Kt at Q 3d    | R at Q B sq  | P's at Q Kt 2d, and | P's at K 5th, and Q |
| R at K B 2d   | R at Q Kt 3d | K R 6th             | Kt 6th              |
| B at K Kt 8th | Kt at K 2d   |                     |                     |

The party playing first, can Mate the other in three moves.

- |              |              |                     |        |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--------|
| WHITE.       | BLACK.       | WHITE.              | BLACK. |
| K at K sq    | K at his 4th | Kt's at Q 5th and K |        |
| R at K R 7th |              | B 5th               |        |
| B at Q B 8th |              | P at K 2d           |        |

White to play, and Mate in three moves.

## No. 228.—By Mr. A. LULMAN, of Holkham.

- |              |              |            |                      |
|--------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|
| WHITE.       | BLACK.       | WHITE.     | BLACK.               |
| K at Q R 8th | K at K R 3d  | B at Q 6th | B at K R 4th         |
| Q at K 7th   | Q at K R 5th | P at K 4th | Kt's at K Kt 7th and |
| R at Q B 6th | R at K B 8th |            | K 4th                |
| B at K B 5th | R at Q 6th   |            | P at K B 2d          |

White to play, and Mate in four moves.

## FLYING SHEETS FROM OUR TRAVELLING CONTRIBUTOR.

MUNICH, Nov. 5.

Among the many interesting objects in this city, is one which is too seldom visited by travellers, when they rest here in their rapid course of sight-seeing. I allude to the Gasmalerie, or establishment for the fabrication and painting of stained glass. Englishmen, especially, seldom ask for it; yet it would be well worthy their attention, at a time when there is in England so strong a tendency towards a revival and reanimation of the past; more especially in reference to the decoration of sacred edifices, and other public buildings. However, there is one thing to be said on behalf of English travellers, who only come to Munich for a few days. It is extremely difficult for a stranger to discover the building where this art—to Munich of such vast importance in the fitting up of the magnificent churches—is carried on. It has taken me three weeks to find it out, and at last I have only succeeded by a strong effort of determination and moral courage. Had I wished to know where the best beer was to be bought, three minutes would have sufficed to provide me with a highly intelligent inhabitant, who would con amore have conducted me to the favourite house. But when I wanted the Gasmalerie, that was a different affair. I asked high and low, rich and poor—to no purpose. One enlightened gentleman, an officer and sprig of nobility, immediately offered to be my guide, and I was highly gratified with his courtesy. But, alas! my satisfaction was brief. He conducted me to what is certainly a very beautiful warehouse—in the Hofgarten—where the most exquisite specimens of Bohemian glass are on sale. The worthy young man's imagination had been fascinated by the splendour of those drinking glasses, for one of which, shaped for beer and tipped with chased silver, his mouth watered. Another individual, with a splendid Caucasian head, and a beard of majestic magnitude, told me I must have a carriage, and order post horses; for that the Gasmalerie was some fifty miles from Munich. He, too, was thinking of the drinking glasses, and not of the church windows. At length, driven to my own resources, I sectionized the environs of Munich (which is easily done), so admirably has the King laid out the plan of the new city, and at length succeeded in discovering the Gasmalerie (from which some of the most splendid windows in Europe have been furnished), at a distance of less than ten miles from my own hotel! So much for Munich insensibility. No man is a prophet in his own country; and the adage applies to the King of Bavaria. His own townsmen, who are daily benefited by the *éclat* attaching to the capital, undervalue his princely works. Were it not that this arises, as I believe, from an utter inability to appreciate them, it would deserve to be stigmatised as the basest ingratitude. But, in truth, were he only to issue his Royal order that the public fountains of the city should flow with an eternal stream of beer, he would be a far greater man in the eyes of his people.

But to the Gasmalerie. I need scarcely remind your readers that the art of painting on glass in the perfection attained by the artists of the middle ages, had been supposed, if not lost, at least to have slept the sleep of death. The prejudice which long prevailed, not merely in England, but also in Germany, and other parts of the Continent, against darkened churches, prevented the successful cultivation of this exquisite art. No demand, no supply. Some two or three-and-twenty years ago, the King of Bavaria determined on endeavouring to restore the art, and he proceeded to accomplish his object in his usual princely style. The most ample means, the best artists were provided and employed, and the result is, that the painted glass now manufactured not equals only, but excels that which adds so much to the devotional influence of the religious edifices of earlier ages. From this Gasmalerie of Munich have been supplied, and are still being supplied, some of the best church and other windows in the world. Among those sent to England, are some very beautiful windows in a church about a mile from Tunbridge Wells, in a village the name of which I forget, but immediately adjoining Hedgebury Park, the seat of Viscount (and Marshal) Bessborough, by whom they were ordered from Munich. The finest things at present in a course of completion in this establishment, are four colossal windows, two of which are already finished, for the Cathedral at Cologne. As specimens of art, whether for the designs themselves, or the execution, they are perfect.

The process itself is singularly simple. The glass is stained, where necessary, of various faint colours, in the manufacture. Of this, the surface is removed, in those parts where other colours are to go, or where there is to be light; the parts where the surface is so removed are white, with a rough surface. The colours are laid on, just as on a picture, with turpentine oil, and, when they are dried, they are placed in a heated stove for three or four hours. Each window is composed of innumerable small pieces, in cutting which (with the diamond) the broad lines of the drawing are followed. When disjointed, they look like the parts of a Chinese puzzle. When the process is complete, all these pieces are joined together by a binding of lead, and then the grand whole is accomplished. Every part of the building is highly interesting. The utmost silence prevails, while the various artists are executing the delicate work required for the pictures. There are, among the specimens, some copies of pictures by Van Eyck, which represent with beautiful fidelity the singular minuteness of detail, and the brilliancy of colour which characterise the originals.

Sunday and Monday last witnessed several religious ceremonies here, on the part of both Catholics and Protestants. The Queen of Bavaria, being a Protestant, attended the Protestant Church in state, and crowds of those of her own persuasion assembled to take part in the general devotion. The people here, both Catholic and Protestant, go to their prayers on special saints' days, very early in the morning. It is not unusual to find a household in motion by half-past four, and, after they have taken coffee, the females trudge away to church by five. The men meanwhile pay their devotions to another deity, with heavy snores. On Sunday there was also an interesting ceremony, quite characteristic of a Catholic country. Close to Munich is the city cemetery—of great size, and already, to all appearance, nearly full. The inhabitants pay great attention and respect to the remains of their deceased relatives and friends. In this cemetery there is not a grave that has not a monument, more or less costly. As the right of burial belongs to all citizens alike, rich and poor, and free of charge, that there should be so many expensive monuments, shows that even the poorest persons will go to great expense (that is to say great in Munich) in order to do honour to the dead. Over every grave is a little flower bed, variously decorated with Christian emblems, and it is pleasing to see with what assiduity the people, especially the women and children, attend to these little graceful memorials, perpetually sprinkling the flowers with holy water, which is kept in vessels for the purpose. If a stranger passing does the like, it is considered a mark of great attention and respect. On Sunday, thousands of persons made their way to this cemetery, when, according to annual custom, the whole of the graves were decorated with garlands and festoons of flowers, and with evergreens. It was really a pleasing sight to see such multitudes of people, so serious and orderly, coming thus to discharge the customary duties to the dead. Another custom prevailing here, as elsewhere in Germany, is to expose, for a week or more, the bodies of those who have died during the week, in a large receptacle at the end of the cemetery, the interior of which can be seen through large glass windows. The deceased persons are dressed in their usual dress, and are laid out on biers. Tapers burn night and day in the apartment, and a member of the family of each deceased person watches during the time in an adjoining chamber. This practice is in accordance with an old law, which was enacted for the purpose of at once preventing premature interment of persons who might not really be dead, and also of discouraging foul play to invalids. According to the strict law, there should be a bell-pull close to the hand of each body, so that an alarm could instantly be sounded.

However slow the Munich people are in some things, I must do them the justice to say that here you can hear music in perfection. Last Monday was given the first of the annual series of Subscription Concerts, in the Odéon. The price of admission is 1 florin (1s. 8d.), to the best place, and 3s kreutzers (1s.) to the gallery. A subscription for four concerts is only two florins. For this insignificant sum you hear the finest music. On Monday the band performed the "Sinfonia Eroica," of Beethoven, in a style I have never heard surpassed, even at the most expensive concerts in London; and a Herr Menter performed a solo on the violoncello so admirably that were he to go to London he would distance all competitors. There was also some excellent singing, by Mdme. Dietz, Pellegrini, and Hürtinger; and, altogether, I never enjoyed a musical treat of so high an order for so little money.

The political struggle here is almost at an end. The Government has issued orders to the Censors to "do their spitting gently," which seems, for the present, to have satisfied the Chambers.

NEW MODE OF COMMUNICATING BETWEEN GUARDS AND DRIVERS OF RAILWAY TRAINS.—Experiments were made this week, on the Brighton and Chichester Branch Railway, of an invention, by Messrs. Brett and Little, of Furnival's Inn, for giving means of communication between railway guards and drivers. The following explanation may serve to convey an idea of the proposed plan of communication.—On the engine, and close to the driver, is placed an alarm bell of a peculiar but simple construction, not liable to get out of order, or to be affected by the oscillation of a train, and requiring to be wound up as a clock only about once a week for ordinary use. When not required for signals, the alarm is prevented from acting by a catch. Continuous to this is a permanent magnet connected with the inventor's patent galvanic battery, which is placed at the opposite end of the tender. Wires are passed from the alarm to the battery, and thence continued throughout the train in this manner.—Carriages forming a train are usually attached to each other and to the tender by what are called "coupling irons," on each side of which are "safety-chains" hanging loose, and coming into action only in the event of a derangement of the "couplers;" from chain to chain of each carriage is placed a galvanised wire, running beneath the carriage longitudinally, so that the simple operation of hooking the usual safety chains forms a galvanic communication with as many carriages as are furnished with the connecting wires. At every guard-box a pair of branch wires is carried up at the end of the carriage into the box, where, by the simple operation of moving a small winch, the galvanic circuit is completed, the magnet immediately acts on the catch so as to lift it, and the alarm is set in motion close to the driver. Pairs of branch wires can likewise be carried into every carriage of the train, if thought desirable, and thus a means is afforded to the passengers as well as the guards of apprising the driver of danger. In the experiments which have been made, the safety chains were in their usual condition, and it was, consequently, anticipated that some failures might have occurred from the rust rendering the contact of the links, and, therefore, the galvanic circuit, incomplete. Such, however, was not the case. In every instance the signal was made without a single failure. To avoid, however, the possibility of a failure from this cause, the oxidations of chains long out of use, it is proposed by the inventors that the chains should be galvanised by a very simple and inexpensive process. The driver was directed to indicate that he had heard the bell by blowing his whistle. The code of signals, or mode of telegraphing to him a message, will of course be a subject of future arrangement, and presents no difficulty, should the galvanic apparatus, which we have endeavoured to describe, eventually succeed, as the railway officials confidently anticipate will be the case, from the success attending the experiments.

## IRELAND.

THE IRISH COUNCIL.—On Saturday, the adjourned meeting of the Irish Council was held at the Rotunda; the Right Hon. Lord Cloncurry in the chair. A resolution having been carried to the effect that, with the view of increasing employment during the ensuing winter, a selection of the unfinished public works should be completed, under local supervision—that every facility should be afforded for reproductive employment on land, that encouragement should be given to the construction of railways, by loans, and by introducing more simple and effective machinery for acquiring the land necessary for railway purposes—and that, in every case where practicable, Irish manufactures should be promoted,—the meeting adjourned to Tuesday, on which day the discussion on the subject of "Tenant-right" was resumed. Lord Cloncurry was again in the chair, but in the general attendance there was a considerable falling off. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Fitzgibbon, Dickson, Ferguson, Grier, J. O'Connell, and in a remarkably clear and able speech by Mr. Sharman Crawford, who gave a most intelligible exposition of "Tenant-right." The discussion continued until four o'clock, and was then further adjourned.

DEATH OF MR. MAYNE, ASSISTANT-BARRISTER OF MAYO.—This melancholy event took place on Sunday last, at Westport House, the seat of the Marquis of Sligo. Mr. Mayne was attacked by the spotted fever, which is raging in the west, while officiating in his court at Westport. It is said that Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the Chairman of Louth, goes to Mayo, and that Mr. Chas. Granby Burke has already received his appointment to that county from the Lord Lieutenant.

THE MAGISTRACY.—Major D'Aubeny, of the 55th Regiment, commanding the troops in the district of Killaloe, has been appointed a magistrate of the county of Clare. Captain Cumberledge, of the 64th Regiment, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county Limerick.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.—The project of erecting a Roman Catholic University, in accordance with the recommendation of the Holy See, is stated as certain to be carried out. One of the Irish prelates has put down his name for £10,000, and a parish priest for £500.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—The following arrangements in this office have been just made:—Walter Glascock, Esq., the first assistant-registrar, to retire on superannuation allowance; John E. Chapman, Esq., second assistant-registrar, to succeed Mr. Glascock; and P. V. Fitzpatrick, Esq., of Eccles-street (secretary to the O'Connell tribute), to be appointed to Mr. Chapman's place.

The Royal Agricultural Society is carrying out the excellent propositions of the Earl of Clarendon. A sufficient sum being at the disposal of the Council, the country has been parcelled into districts, of which the following being most in need of information, and the most remote, as well as distressed, are to be supplied with instruction, free of all expense. The districts are seven. 1st. The West Riding of Cork, comprising the unions of Skibbereen, Dunmanway, Bandon, Bantry, and Macroom. 2nd. The county of Kerry, south of Tralee, comprising the unions of Kenmare, Killarney, and Cahirciveen. 3rd. West of Limerick, and North of Kerry, comprising the unions of Newcastle, Tralee, Listowel, and Kathkeale. 4th. Unions of Scariff, Kilrush, Ennistymon, and Ennis, Clare. 5th. Unions of Clif, close to Westport, Galway. 6th. Unions of Castlebar, Belmullet, and Ballina, Mayo. 7th. Glenties and Stranorlar, Donegal. Each instructor, whose salary is not to exceed £20 per month, is to visit the farming classes personally, remain two months at least in each locality, travelling about wherever his attendance was required, or it might be useful to visit.

GOVERNMENT, it is said, are about to adopt vigorous measures for the repression of the conspiracy against life and property which has declared itself so forcibly during the last six months. The *Mail* says:—"We have reason to believe that an arms' act of an extremely stringent character is in course of preparation, and will be laid before Parliament as early a period as possible."

THE Lord Lieutenant has just offered rewards of £100 each for the discovery of the murderers of Major Mahon and the unhappy Widow Darmody.

THERE are, for the Thurlow Quarter Sessions, 6000 civil bill processes, of which near a thousand are undefended; 107 ejectments, and 347 prisoners for trial. This is only for one riding.

INCREASE OF LAW BUSINESS.—In the Court of Queen's Bench (Ireland), since the end of the last term, there have been double the number of writs issued for the corresponding period of last year; viz., 2000 for last Michaelmas Term, and 4000 for the present term. In the Courts of Exchequer and Common Pleas, there is a corresponding increase. In the Court of Chancery, the bills filed within the last three months, principally for the foreclosure of mortgages, are—for September, 290; and for October, about 100.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—At the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Dublin, on Saturday last, there were no less than 101 cases set down on the list for hearing; amongst the number were nine attorneys, one barrister, one law student, and one physician.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—As Mrs. French, of Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, was driving on her outside car down Upper Mount-street, about one o'clock on Tuesday, she fell off, and was killed on the spot. The horse was going at a rapid pace, and it is supposed the lady was thrown from the car by a sudden jolt, and consequently no blame can be attached to any party. Mrs. French is the aunt of Sir Lucius O'Brien, M.P. for the county Clare, and William Smith O'Brien, Esq., M.P. for the county Limerick, and sister of the late Sir Edward O'Brien. She had attained her 75th year, when she met with this fatal and melancholy accident, which will occasion the greatest possible amount of grief to her numerous and highly respectable connections.

On Monday the Repeal Association met as usual in Conciliation Hall. After the ordinary despatch of business, Mr. John O'Connell read a letter from the Repealers of Limerick, which contained the large contribution of £76 18s. 10d. towards the funds of the association. Week's net, £24 5s. 7d.

EMBEZZLEMENT AND FORGERY AT THE BOARD OF WORKS, DUBLIN.—Mr. Mason, the accountant of the Board of Works, was on Monday last committed by the Magistrates of Henry-street Police office, on the charge of embezzlement and forgery. An inquiry into the entire working of the Board during the last twelve months is going on at the Custom-house, and it is said that so complicated are the transactions, that the English officials to whom it has been committed, have taken houses in the city for the year. Mr. O'Lea, for the prisoner, left it to the Bench to say whether it was not a case for bail. The prisoner was in a very bad state of health, owing to a recent accident, by which he lost his leg, and an imprisonment now might prove fatal to him before a trial could be had. Mr. Stewart, the solicitor who conducted the case for the prosecution, could not, as the charge of altering a draft was one of forgery, and as the sum embezzled amounted to £8000, agree to admitting the prisoner to bail. The unhappy prisoner, who appeared immersed in bodily and mental suffering, was removed to Newgate.

THE CHOLERA.—The Emperor of Russia has commanded that the levying of recruits, which, by virtue of an Imperial manifesto, was postponed from September 13 to November 13, shall be further postponed to January 13, 1848, in consequence of the cholera, which has broken out in the Government of Tauris. The *Union Médicale* of Saturday mentions two more cases of a choleric nature observed within the last few days at Paris. Both patients have promptly recovered.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

## SIR NATHANIEL LEVETT PEACOCKE, BART.

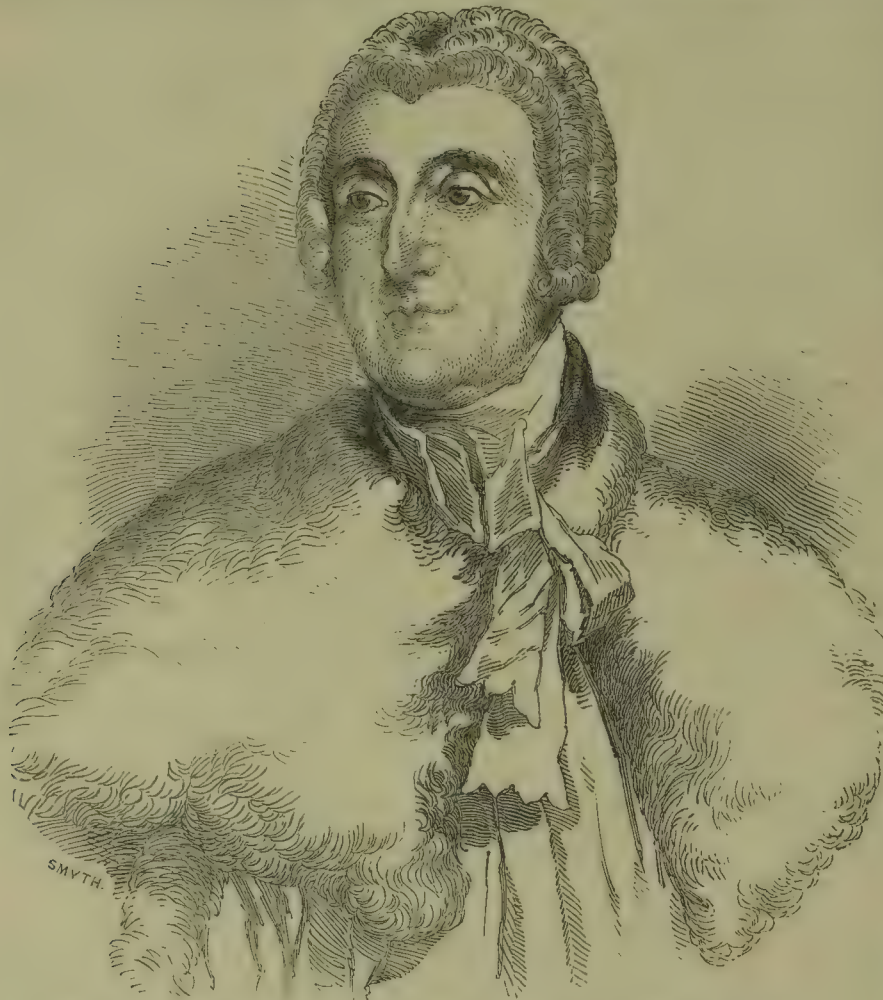
THIS Baronet, whose death occurred last week, was eldest son and heir of the late Sir Joseph Peacocke, of Bantree, co. Clare, on whom the title was conferred in 1802. At the period of his decease he had just completed his seventy-eighth year. By Henrietta, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir John Morris, Bart., of Claremont, whom he married 20th June, 1803, he leaves a son, the present Sir Joseph Francis Peacocke, Bart., and one daughter, Elizabeth. Through his mother, the deceased Baronet descended from the ancient family of Caffé, of Grange, county Kilkenny; and through his great grandmother, from the Pensonbys, of Croto.

DENIS MAHON, ESQ., OF STROKESTOWN, COUNTY ROSCOMMON.



THE barbarous murder of this unfortunate gentleman stands forth in dark relief, even among the atrocities which have of late years thrown so black a shadow over the domestic annals of Ireland. A good landlord, an upright magistrate, and a most active benefactor to the poor, Major Mahon has fallen a victim to the treacherous aim of the concealed assassin. Just two years since, he succeeded, at the decease of his first cousin Maurice, Lord Hartland, to an estate of the value of £12,000 per annum, and fixed his residence at the family mansion of Strokestown, devoting his time and energies to the benefit of his tenantry, and the improvement of his land. Early in life he had served in the British Army, from which he retired with the rank of Major. He was born 12th March, 1787, the second son of the Rev. Thomas Mahon, younger brother of Maurice, first Lord Hartland; he married, 17th September, 1822, Henrietta, daughter of Dr. Bathurst, late Bishop of Norwich, by whom he leaves a son, Thomas, born 30th October, 1831, and a daughter, Grace Catherine. The family of Mahon was established in Ireland by Nicholas Mahon, Esq., a distinguished personage in the Civil Wars, and from the period of its settlement, it has ever held a high position among the landed proprietors of the Sister Island, intermarrying with the most eminent houses, and frequently giving members to the Irish Parliament.





THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—FROM THE PORTRAIT BY SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE.

## THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

THE Most Reverend Father in God, Edward (Venables Vernon) Harcourt, Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England, was born on the 10th October, 1757. His Grace was the second son of George, first Lord Vernon, by his third wife, Martha, third daughter of the Hon. Simon Harcourt, and sister of Simon, first Earl of Harcourt. At the age of thirteen, he was sent to Westminster School, whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford. Soon after taking orders, he was placed in the family Rectory of Sudbury. He was next appointed a Prebendary of Gloucester, and afterwards Canon of Christ Church, which appointments he retained for many years. In 1791, he became Bishop



pointments he retained

## CAVERN AND WATERFALL DISCOVERED IN YORKSHIRE.

In the limestone strata, which compose the bases of the mountains of Ingleborough and Pennine, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, there are a number of frightful chasms, called *Pots* in the dialect of the district, most of them of an unknown depth, and generally the receptacle of some mountain stream. They are commonly so formed about their openings on the surface of the ground as to preclude the possibility of looking down them, or making a descent with any reasonable prospect of safety, even with the aid of ropes or ladders.

The descent into one of the largest of these gulfs has, however, lately been effected through a magnificent, and, as far as is known, hitherto unexplored cavern, by a party of the neighbouring gentry, consisting of Messrs. J. Birbeck, W. Howson, and W. and T. Carr. The entrance into this cave is situated about



ALLAN POT, NEAR SETTLE, YORKSHIRE.

200 yards above Allan Pot, as the chasm is called, towards which it proceeds in a tortuous course, by gradual and occasionally abrupt descents, through vast chambers adorned with unmutated groups of stalactite and stalagmite crystallizations, till it terminates at the edge of a precipice, from which may be descried, far above, the mouth of the Pot, and, 50 feet below, the *apparent* bottom. This precipice has been descended with tolerable ease by means of ladders taken through the cave, and with ropes. On proceeding forward under wide arches of overhanging rock, and after a further descent of 40 feet, the lowest accessible

bottom is reached, and the view which we have engraved presents itself to the eye of the spectator. The height of the waterfall thus seen, as it falls almost noiselessly through the air, and without touching the sides of the rocks, is 120 feet, and it falls on, in the same perpendicular torrent, down another chasm, or depth of 150 feet. "The roar of waters" at its termination is barely heard, and the volumes of spray indistinctly seen in the yawning gulf.

It is to be hoped that this interesting spot, forming, as it does, so beautiful and imposing a picture as to defy the most faithful pencil to portray it adequately, may some time be rendered more accessible to the public than it now is.

## SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

OUR Illustration is taken from the new play of "John Savile of Haysted," by Mr. White, now being acted at Sadler's Wells Theatre. We gave the plot fully last week. The particular scene portrayed is that in which *Lilian* (Miss Laura Addison), having come to plead her father's cause to the Duke of Buckingham (Mr. H. Marston), discovers his dishonourable intentions. The play is published, and we quote a portion of the scene in question:—

*Lilian.* What words are these?  
*Buckingham.* Of truth—of love.—I've heard from your own lips,  
 Your innocent, sweet praises of the Duke.  
 Your love for him, has won his love.—See here,  
 I am the Duke. The lordly Buckingham  
 Is at your feet.—Why is your look so cold?  
*Lilian.* You will not spare my father.  
*Buckingham.* How do you know  
*Lilian.* For you've deceived me.



SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY OF "SAVILE OF HAYSTED," AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

of Carlisle, and held that Bishopric up to 1807, when, on the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Markham, he was translated to the Archbishopric of York. In the following year, his Grace was made a Privy Councillor; he was also Lord High Almoner to the Queen, a Governor of the Charter House, and of King's College, London; Visitor of Queen's College, Oxford; a Commissioner for Building Churches, and a D.C.L.: he was also, for more than thirty years, one of the Directors of the Ancient Concerts.

This Venerable Prelate was highly respected by all sects and parties. As a religious teacher, his precepts were clear and forcible; and they were fully supported by the practice of his life.

His Grace married, the 5th February, 1784, Anne, third daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford, by whom (who died the 16th November, 1832) he had issue ten sons and four daughters, all of whom, except one daughter, survive him. Of these sons, three are dignitaries of the church; two are barristers and members of Parliament; two are colonels in the army; and two are captains in the navy. One daughter is married to Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P., and another is married to Col. Malcolm.

His Grace assumed the name of Harcourt in 1831, on inheriting the estates of the Harcourt family, on the death of Field-Marshal the Earl of Harcourt.

The Venerable Archbishop died, on the 5th instant, at the Palace, Bishopsthorpe, after a short illness, in his ninety-first year.

## MENDELSSOHN.

MENDELSSOHN has shared the fate of Mozart and Bellini; he has died before the prime of life, in the fullness of his glory. This greatest of recent composers, whose death has caused a general lamentation, was born at Hamburg, on the 3rd Feb., 1809. His grandfather was an eminent Hebrew philosopher; his father was a wealthy merchant of Berlin. From his earliest youth Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy was a musician. Educated pursuant to the anxious care and hope of a mother, by the first professors and masters of Germany, he, at eight years of age, played with marvellous execution and facility; in his ninth year, he performed publicly at Berlin.

His first published compositions appeared in 1824; and soon after that period he rose up to the eminence which he subsequently enjoyed. Need we enumerate his productions, familiar as they are to the delighted ear of Europe? Need we do more to register his fame than to mention that he was the author of the music of the "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Fingal," "Melusina," "St. Paul," and "Elijah?"

In this country Mendelssohn was a cherished favourite, and the affection was mutual: he loved England as heartily as his home. He had been frequently amongst us from the time of his gifted boyhood. His

triumphant reception in London last spring now brings a melancholy feeling in its recollection.

On the 5th of last October, Mendelssohn was struck with apoplexy; and, although, as younger patients usually do, he struggled against the malady, it gradually overcame him, by frequent repetition, and he expired on the 4th instant, in his 39th year, thus bringing to an un-



THE LATE DR. FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY.

timely termination a life graced by every private virtue, and illustrated by talents that class him among the greatest of his era.

## JULIA, COUNTESS CORNWALLIS.



THE death of this estimable lady took place on the 4th instant, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, after a lengthened illness, at the early age of thirty-seven. Her Ladyship was fourth daughter of Thomas Bacon, Esq., of Redlands, Berkshire, and became, on the 4th of August, 1842, the third wife of the present Earl Cornwallis, by whom she leaves an only child, the Lady Julia Mann Cornwallis, an infant of three years old.

*Buckingham.* 'Twas to win you, sweet.  
 Your father's fate is in your hands.  
*Lilian.* My lord,—  
 I would be gone.—I waken from a dream;  
 I go.—  
*Buckingham.* Nay, nay—not yet.—What, is this all  
 I tell you, Lilian, I love you, dote on you,—  
 Nay, that my heart glows with so holy a flame,  
 I'll wed you.  
*Lilian.* Let me go.—I will not plead  
 For more than license to depart.  
*Buckingham.* How now?  
 Heard you I said I'd wed you?—I, the Duke?  
*Lilian.* I heard you, Sir.—Rather in beggar weeds  
 Would I go forth an outcast thro' the world,  
 Than wed so mean a thing, as falsehood makes.  
*Buckingham.* I warn you—these are not the words to soothe  
 The wrath, that may consume your father's hopes.  
*Lilian.* Sir!—Let me go.—Name not my father's name,  
 His honest name is not for lip like your's.  
 You warn me—take a warning back from me.  
 Bethink you of the gulf you stand on. Think  
 That a whole land heaps curses on your head,  
 And I—fond, dreaming, senseless, foolish girl,  
 To think you pure and noble! Hear me now;  
 You've played the spy—the traitor; look on me,  
 I would not wed you—if, by saying the word,  
 I could win kingdoms—I shall seek my home,  
 If 'tis still left, and at my father's knees  
 Pray for God's help, since man's is useless.



## THE PROFESSOR'S LADY.

BY BERTHOLD AUERBACH.

AUTHOR OF "VILLAGE TALES OF THE BLACK FOREST."

TRANSLATED BY MARY HOWITT

## CHAPTER I.

TWO YOUNG FELLOWS ARRIVE.

THE Landlord of the Linden Tree sat at the garden window of his little parlour; he leaned his elbow on the window-sill, and propped his head on his hand. According to his custom he had planted his feet behind the front legs of his chair, as if he were about to take root there: for when he once seated himself it almost required a team of horses to holt him up again.

But of a truth he sits there no longer; his head does not ache now; and yet the time was when his hand gave pain to many a one: there was a saying that whenever the Landlord of the Linden Tree gave anybody's head a blow, the hair never grew there again; and for that reason he was accustomed to deal his blows on the back of the neck; no blood flows thence, and yet the pain is all the acuter. What, then, was our Landlord a bully? You will soon learn that he was as mild and good-tempered as a lamb; but that was no reason why a fellow should not have a sound thrashing if he deserved it. To be brief, however, the Landlord of the Linden Tree was either a queer sort of a man, or not so, just as people took it.

So now, after this, we can sit down more composedly beside the Landlord; but we must make haste, for presently there will be a great commotion in the house, and in the whole village too, and all occasioned by one or two people.

The host of the Linden Tree sits sitting quietly, as we said, and letting his thoughts float about him, like the flies that were buzzing about in the parlour. To be sure, people have not a great many thoughts when they are tired, and like the Landlord, have just come in from the field, where they have been loading a wagon of hay; the right thing in such a case is to take one's breath easily, and leave the thoughts, if one have any, to take care of themselves. He nodded, how-



ever, to the cat, which sate on the outer window-sill in a heap, and seemed to have a deal to do for herself; and then, turning himself round, he called out, "Lorle!"

A voice within the chamber replied "What?"

"I mean that, like the cat here, you are making as much to-do about dressing as if we were going to have company."

"It is just so," replied the voice from within.

"Make haste and have done, and if you are cool, fetch me a drink of new wine out of the cellar. I am nearly choked with thirst."

"In a moment," replied the voice. A chest lid was heard to close; then somebody went down the steps and then came quickly up again; the door opened, and then—then the report of a gun shook the casement. A shrill cry escaped from the girl, the glass of new wine lay on the floor, and the cat sprang through the window into the room, almost close to the face of the Host. Instantly he started up with an imprecation, and the girl vanished through the half-open door.

But we must enquire after this strange occurrence.

Two young men walked through the mountain wood, one of them in a grey Tyrolean jacket, laced with green; he was tall and broad-chested, with a ruddy brown, unshorn beard, and a grey, pointed broad-brimmed hat, a good deal the worse for wear, on his head. The other wore a decent sort of hat, under which was a well-cut face and neatly-trimmed beard, and his small figure, somewhat bent forward, was dressed in a shabby, black great coat. The two walked on without a word. An old peasant followed them, carrying two knapsacks, a gular, a camp-stool, and a gun. They at this moment emerge from the wood, and in the valley stretches itself out before them a long village, baked only on one side, as the saying is; because the houses stand along one side of the stream, which murmuring and wildly rushing over and amongst blocks of stone, rolled down the valley. A wooden bridge led across the stream to a lonely hill, on which stood the church.

"There you have it; that is Weissenbach," said the taller of the two, in a deeply-melodious voice.

"*Ille terrarum mihi praefer omnes angulus ridet*," said the other, in whose black raiment we may justly recognise a worn-out scholar's coat.

"Have done with your 'Horace,'" returned the taller, to whom we may, without hesitation, appropriate the camp-stool.

"With all my heart," replied the other; and, looking round him, he continued with a smile, "*Ille missa est*, your books shall not keep running in my way in the freedom of nature; be quiet with you. Here I will inhale fresh life. Look how peacefully the village lies extended in its mid-day slumber, as if it were some huge water-monster, that sunned itself on the banks of the stream; the thatched roofs are like great grey scales. See, there is the church! I love churches upon hills; they don't belong to the rubbish of houses. 'Upon this rock will I build my church.' How beautiful is the expression. And men must bodily ascend, to elevate themselves for spiritual worship. That church standing there on the mountain above the bridge, is actually transcendental, supernatural."

After a pause, he continued, "Did you hear the dogs barking and the Capoline watchmen cackling? Do you hear the shouts of the children?—the good children!—They have no presentiment—not they—that you are in the way to immortalise their youth. Already has Virgil said, very beautifully, '*O fortunatus nimium, sua si bona norint, agricola*.' But the people here are like still life; they know not of the beauty of their existence; it is mere vegetating; and we come, Princes of the realms of mind, and transmute their confined world into fine thoughts and pictures."

"And who knows," replied the taller, "how the spirit of the world changes us, and by what thoughts and images we serve him?"

"You are more pious than you are aware of; that is a great thought," said the Learned Man; and the Painter continued, "Number A I, now do not go and give to every thing which one utters a school-certificate."

The two dropped into silence; and the Painter, who feared that he had been too hard upon his companion, seized his hand, and said, "Here now we are going to stay; shake off from you all the dust of the schools, as you resolved to do: don't think, and don't wish, and you will have all you wish."

His friend replied with an inexpressible kind look and pressure of the hand, and the Painter continued, "I must describe to you the man that we are going to stay with."

"No, do not! Let me find out his character," interrupted the other.

"Very good."

As they approached the village, the Painter struck into a footpath, that led to the back of the houses, and his friend remarked,

"There is a profound law, which causes natural roads never to keep perfectly right lines; the stream has an undulating, wavy course, and the roads leading from village to village pursue the same serpentine track along the plain. The philosophy of history may learn therefrom that neither man nor nature can ever be regulated by logic."

"With regard to roads, there is a very simple reason," remarked the Painter; "a carriage goes much more easily when, in consequence of a curve in the road, it acquires a swing; upon a perfectly straight and level road the harness presses equally, and wears the horse. That is the philosophy of the driver."

With these words the two entered an orchard; and the Painter, taking the gun from the peasant, fired into the air, and then, shouting "Hurrah!" sprang up the steps and into the parlour.

And there we also once more with the Landlord, at that very moment when the cat sprang in, close past his face, and the glass of new wine fell to the floor.

There stands the Landlord with both his fists clenched, and swears.

"*Kreuz millionen heide gukuk!* what can it be? Who's in the —?"

"I am!" exclaimed the Painter, extending his hand for welcome.

The fist of the Host relaxed, and he exclaimed, "What! what! Yes, by Heaven, it is! Ay, Mr. Reinhard, are you come again to see us? That is an unlooked-for visit. We must light the stove."

"Because it is summer-time, old treasure-keeper," replied the Painter, as he cordially shook the hand of the host, who now inquired,

"Was it you who fired in the garden just now?"

"No, not I," said the Painter, holding up the gun, "but my wife, who cannot keep her mouth shut."

"You are just as you used to be," said the Host; "but the husband must pay for the wife: there is a fine to be paid when any one shoots."

"I know it. I'll pay it willingly."

Reinhard introduced his friend Sub-Librarian Reihemaler.

"Reihemaler!" said the Host. "Then we have a relation here."

"There may be a distant relation of mine," returned the Sub-Librarian, smiling.

"I, also, am descended from peasants."

"We are all descended from peasants," said the Host; "our old orefather, Adam, was a peasant."

"And where is your Eve, old Adam?" asked Reinhard.

"She will very soon be here with the hay-wagon. I came beforehand. Lorle! Lorle! where are you?"

"Here," answered a voice from below.

"Make haste, and set the barn door wide open, that the wagon may drive right in—there will be rain—and then come you here."

"The little greyling? I am curious to see the little greyling again," said Reinhard.

"Aha! mannikin!" returned the Host, laughing waggishly, and threatening with his finger. "It is no longer the little greyling that you will see, but a blooming maiden. But, by heaven! you are not fit to be seen. You might be an old miner of Hauenstein. You have a whole forest on your face; red fire and copper birch. What does a load of it cost? Just tell me, do the tinkers and the scissors-grinders of the state wear such shaggy and unshorn beards? Don't they do with theirs as with books and newspapers?"

"Man! in heaven's name, man," interrupted the Painter, "are you beginning with these stories? Is one to have no rest from these cursed politics?"

"Yes, look now, it will not be otherwise; we stupid peasants are not so simple but we can ask what becomes of our taxes, for what our sons must be soldiers so long, and —"

"I know it, I know it already," said Reinhard, warmly. The Sub-Librarian, however, seized the hand of the Landlord, clasped him on the shoulder, and said,

"You are a right sort of man, a citizen of the future."

The Landlord shook himself, shrugged his shoulders, gazed at the Sub-Librarian with a wrinkled brow, and said, nodding the while with a smile, "My respects to you, and I thank you very much!"

The Sub-Librarian did not exactly know what to understand by that; but there was not much time for consideration, as the cracking of whips was heard and the Host betook himself to "the arbour" or covered balcony which, excepting on the garden-side, surrounded the house; the two strangers followed him.

"Drive steady! haurve!" cried the Host to the young man who sate upon the shaft-horse in the hay-wagon; "still more, haurve! else you will not get in; you'll never learn to drive all your days! So! so! Now it goes! Go on!"

The wagon was safely landed within the barn; and, breathing more freely, every one returned to the parlour.

The Sub-Librarian asked the reasonable question, "Why do you not have your barn-door made wider as it is so difficult to drive into it?"

The Host, who was looking out from the window, turned himself round, and, then gazing again into the open air, said aloud, "Young folks ought not to want better than what we are satisfied with. They should also learn to have their eyes about them, and know what comes after them. For more than thirty years I drove in there, and never stuck fast." Then, turning himself into the parlour, he continued, "What, then, may be your proper calling, Mr. Sub-Librarian?"

"I am the keeper of a library," returned the young man.

Now came in the wife, the son, the female servant, and the man-servant. All welcomed Reinhard, and the wife remarked, pointing to the beard, "You are grown quite savage in these two years in which we have not seen you."

"Our Drum-Major," said Stephen, the son, "had such an outrageous beard as that, only every morning he blackened and polished his like a shoe."

"If I were a young girl you would not dare to kiss me with that beard," said Bärbel, an aged, strong-jointed personage, who acted as female servant in the house, and who was mother to Martin, the man who stood behind her.

"And I say," said Martin, "that the beard becomes him excellently; he looks like St. Joseph in the church."

"And you like the Moorish Prince," concluded the Host; "but where is Lorle all this time? Old woman, fetch me a drink out of the cellar, and give me a mouthful of cheese, and then you can get ready Mr. Reinhard's old chamber, and the other strange gentleman can sleep in the dancing-room."

The Landlord at last got his liquor; he would rather remain two hours parched by burning thirst, than go up and down two or three steps. The Sub-Librarian seated himself beside him.

Reinhard took a walk through the village; all the children ran after him, and some of the boldest of them shouted from behind corners—

Red fox, thy beard is blazing hot;  
Water it well with a watering-pot!

Reinhard walked into the house where the surgeon-barber lived, and the children waited outside the door to see him come out again shaved; but when he re-appeared with his beard in full array, as formerly, they laughed and shouted anew. In the house of the barber lived somebody else, and to him Reinhard had given a commission; this was the village-crier, who now came out with his bell. He rang his bell at all corners, and proclaimed in a loud and distinct voice:—

"The painter Reinhard has again arrived here, and has brought with him an immense red beard. This is to give notice that whoever wishes to see him should come to the Linden Tree, as there the show will be exhibited. Price of admittance, that every one makes a great mouth, and shows his teeth, if he have any. Feeding time at half-past eight. Children admitted free."

An incessant peal of laughter rang through the whole village; the children followed at the heels of the crier, laughing and shouting; it was hardly possible to bring them to silence, so that the proclamation might be heard.

When evening came, and the sky was overcast with heavy rain-clouds, Reinhard sate upon the stone bench, under the linden tree before the public-house; he laughed aloud to himself to think of the sudden mind with which he had so unexpectedly filled the minds of the villagers. Just then, he heard suppressed sobs somewhere near him, and, starting up, he saw a girl, who went towards the barn. "Lorle!" said he, in an enquiring tone.

"Thank God!" replied the girl, seizing the offered hand, but without looking up, or taking her apron from her face.

"Thou hast—" commenced the Painter in his old familiar style of addressing her; and then, correcting himself, he said, "You have been weeping, and for what?"

"I—I have not wept," returned the girl; and yet she could scarcely speak for sobs.

"Why will you not favour me with one little look?" said Reinhard. "Why not look at me; have I done any wrong to you?"

"Me? me, no."

"To whom then?"

"To yourself."

"Indeed, how so?"

"It displeased me," said the girl, "that you have made yourself a laughing-stock for the whole village; it is not right; and you have made fools of us also; that was not what we expected from you."

"You are grown tall and strong, Lorle," said the Painter; "come into the parlour, that I can have a look at you."

"There is no need for you to have any more of your jokes," said the girl, drawing herself up, and springing away from him through the gate towards the street.

Reinhard seated himself again upon the bench, with compressed lips and downcast eyes. That which had seemed to him the very moment before as only a merry and harmless joke, now appeared in quite a different form. From this point of view he thought—the child is right; there is a bit of aristocratic pride in this joke; we never know how much abominable haughtiness infects every one of us. I have been turning the whole village to ridicule.

The Sub-Librarian now came down and said to his friend, "A singular man is our host; I have had already to pass through a perfect examination. There is no end to his questions; and then there is something so suspicious about him."

"It is not that," returned Reinhard; "the peasants have an old saying, 'When a man eats with a new spoon, he should first of all breathe upon it three times. Do you understand?'"

"Yes, perfectly; there is deep meaning in the idea."

"My respects to you, and I am very much obliged, Mr. —," returned Reinhard, laughing.

Many men and young fellows of the village collected round the Linden Tree, and Reinhard was cordially welcomed by them all; the merry manner in which he had enticed them there had an ending in accordance with it. They all adjourned to the parlour, and Reinhard, through the whole evening, told comical stories about his travels in North Italy and the Tyrol; and there was no end to the laughter that he excited. Reinhard endeavoured to make himself more agreeable than common; he wished, however, to do something beyond this, because, while he had put them all into the best possible humour, his own self-reproach only increased. By degrees, however, out of his own natural mirth, he hit upon all sorts of droll devices, for he was one of those who, in a large company, gets worked up into a high state of excitement.

Reinhard, so full of merriment among the guests, was, nevertheless, gloomy and out of tune when alone in his chamber; the world seemed to him altogether insipid if he did not make her appearance through the whole evening in the parlour.

Lorle did not make her appearance through the whole evening in the parlour. Late in the night somebody was heard shuffling about in slippers without hind-

quarters, and trying all the doors: it was the host, who never went to bed until he had made a thorough examination of everything above and below.

## CHAPTER II.

## SUNDAY LIFE.

EARLY the next morning the Sub-Librarian stood by Reinhard's bed, and, in a well-trained and powerful voice, for which people would hardly have given him credit, sang out of "Pecora" "The Sun Awakes," to Weber's melody, which is as fresh as the morning dew.

Reinhard moved himself grumblingly in bed.

"A man like you," sang the Sub-Librarian in recitative, "who have conceived the glorious picture of Sunday morning early ought not to slumber away such a morning as this."

Reinhard was silent, and the Sub-Librarian continued his recitative, "What are we to do to-day? It is Sunday morning; it rained last night as if we had bespoken it; everything glitters and sparkles abroad. What shall we now do? are there no wakes in the neighbourhood? Is there no folk's feast?"

"Get up a folk's feast for yourself" returned Reinhard, "call the masses together with a drum, saddle your face with an opera glass; throw money among the children that they may scramble and tumble one over another, and then you have a folk's holiday with *ipse fecit*."

"You were yesterday so merry and to-day so peevish," said the other.

"I was not merry nor am I peevish," replied Reinhard, "I am only a fellow, who, properly, ought to be alone, and, unfortunately, I never can be alone for a single day. Do you take my meaning? I like you to be with me, a friend such as you are, who are as true and good as gold which one may have in a desk, and, if one does not want it, it yet is a consolation, because one knows it may be had if it is wanted. Therefore, through the remaining days of your vacation leave me a little to myself."

"I understand you very well," returned his friend. "Here you are to receive the kiss of the Muses and you do not want any strangers' eye to be observing you. I will certainly leave you to yourself; will always withdraw whenever anything suggestive of a picture solicits attention; at such times one ought not to indicate with a finger, nor once look in with profane eyes. The springs of the creative impulses of life repose in darkness, where no sunbeam, where no eye penetrates."

"And for yourself, observe," said Reinhard, "don't expect something from every moment; a result, a thought, and the like—live and you have everything. We urge on the combat of thought till we have no more peace left in life, you, more than any one, but still I may say to you as that preacher said in his sermon against sin, 'my beloved hearers I preach not alone to you, I preach to myself also,—let us live! live! The elder tree blossoms—it blossoms, but not alone for you to make tea of when you have a cold!'"

"Pardon me, if I tell you," remarked the Sub-Librarian, in a timid, respectful tone, "but there is more of romance in you than you are aware of: it is the blue flower of the romancer to live in the full enjoyment of ignorance without any reflection."

"I do not quite agree with you," said Reinhard; "but, as far as I am concerned, call it romance, if the child must have a name."

Reinhard stood half-dressed at the window, and inhaled full draughts of the morning air; suddenly, however, he drew back, and the Sub-Librarian hastily stepped forward and looked out. The young daughter of the Host crossed the



yard lightly apparelled, without a jacket and barefoot. A flock of young ducks thronged about her and quacked.

"You little gluttons," said she, pretending to scold, "can't you wait till your little crops are crammed? One must be bringing you victuals every quarter of an hour; is it not so? Well, well, you shall have it; only have patience; you must be quiet and learn patience! Get out of the way, or I shall tread on you!"

The young ducks kept back, just as if they understood the words; and the girl went to the barn, and returned with barley in her apron.

"There," said she, throwing them a handful, "and much good may it do you!"

But enjoy it, you envious wretches, and don't push one another away, hsh! and then she threw a handful of barley on the other side, and told the hens to stop where they were. The cock stood on the ladder of the barn, and crowed with all his might.

"You can do it famously, however! Just as well as yesterday!" said the girl; "now come down for a little while; you are for all the world just like the men-folk, keep people always waiting for them when dinner's on the table."

The cock came flying down and took a taste, chattering to himself all the time very probably he said something very intellectual or very amusing, because a yellow hen which had just picked up a grain, shook her head, and so lost it; the gallant sprang nimbly towards her, picked up the lost barleycorn, and presented it to her with a bow, murmuring at the same time something very obliging.

"Good morning, damsel," cried the Sub-Librarian, down into the court; the girl made no reply, but sprang like a queen-bee into the house; the young ducks and the hens looked up attentively towards the window, from whence, as they conjectured, the disturbance came which had driven away their benefactor.

"That is a girl! yes, that is a girl!" cried the Sub-Librarian, turning into the room, and clenching both his fists towards Heaven; he then stalked twice through the room without speaking, and then, placing himself before Reinhard, again began; "There you have it! I have not a word more to say than, that is a girl! I cannot think of a single epithet, not one! There have we a law of the popular poetry: it makes the deepest impression, often produces the deepest effect, merely through the simple substantive without epithet; my speech is just now in such ecstasy as to be no more under command than that of a peasant lad."

"What would you think of it if we were to content ourselves with the epithet 'divine'?" asked Reinhard.

"Don't be jesting now; you must paint that girl as she stood there, in unison with Nature."

"It would be, at all events, something not very original—a girl in a poultry-yard," said Reinhard.

"Well, and if not so, still you must paint that girl: there is a sweet secret of Nature placed near you, you—"

"In the Devil's name do be still, if there be a secret. You keep up such a chatter in the early morning, that one does not know where to find one's head."

The two friends sate for some time silent together. At length the Sub-Librarian rose up and said, "You are right: the morning is like the quiet season of youth—one must at that time leave people to themselves, till by degrees they wake out of themselves—one must not shake them. I am going into the wood; I suppose you will not go with me?"

"No."

The Sub-Librarian went, and Reinhard sate still for some time. All that talking and noise of his friend had left in him the feeling as if he were just returned from a bustling journey. The peaceful, mirror-like smoothness of morning life had been too hastily agitated into waves. Reinhard was out of tune and nervous; he once more lay down on the bed, and fell into a deep sleep. The church bells awoke him; they rang for the first morning service. Reinhard went down into the kitchen. His old friend Bärbel, who usually chatted kindly with him, was out of humour. She said he ought to go into the parlour, that she had kept the coffee hot for him for three hours, and that she could not let the fire out entirely on his account. Reinhard was just about to give her a sharp answer—he wanted to pay her off for the hard joke of yesterday, when he heard the voice of Lorle in the arbour, which said, "Bärbel, come out and just look whether it is right."

"Come in here," returned the old woman; "it is no further for you than for me: that will be right."

(To be Continued.)



THE LONDON GAZETTE.

(From our City Correspondent.)

BYRON.

**P**EOPLE'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE, 85, HATTON GARDEN.—POLAND, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the CROWN and ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND, at ONE O'CLOCK on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, to explain the Principles and Objects of the PEOPLE'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE. Dr. Bowring, M.P., in the Chair. Resolutions will be moved by Col. Thompson, M.P.; George Thompson, Esq., M.P.; F. A. Taylor, Esq., Jun.; &c. &c.—Admittance Free.



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## THE KAFFIR WAR.

SANDILLA, the Chief of the tribe of Kaffirs with whom we have been so long at war, was formally declared a rebel by a proclamation, issued by Sir H. Pottinger, on the 27th of August. The immediate cause of this step is Sandilla's refusal "to deliver up a thief who had stolen thirteen goats from the settlement of Stockenstrom (Kat River), and of whom he (Sandilla) denied all knowledge at a moment when it was positively ascertained that, not only had he the culprit in his power, but that he had plundered him and other (innocent) persons belonging to the same kraal of the whole of their property, on the plea of punishing them for the said theft." This refusal led to a skirmish, in which two English subjects were killed; the act of resistance of course made Sandilla a rebel. The proclamation, having described at length this act of violence itself, and recapitulated the fruitless exertions made by the Governor to bring Sandilla to submission by pacific means, says:—

"I do, therefore, hereby proclaim the said Gaika Kaffir Chief Sandilla to be a rebel, and denounce him as no longer under the protection of her Majesty's Government; and I do further hereby invite and call on all classes and conditions of persons residing in this Colony to be aiding and abetting in carrying my intended measure against the said rebel Chief into effect, by assembling in commandos, to be headed by leaders appointed by themselves, at Shiloh, on the day of the ensuing month of September, and thence to enter, supported by her Majesty's regular troops and the Colonial native levies, the country of the said Sandilla.

"And I do hereby further proclaim and promise, as an inducement to all persons to come forward, that all cattle and other booty captured by such commandos, belonging to, or found within, the country of the said Sandilla, or any others who may take part with him, shall become the *bona fide* property of, and be retained by, the captors, and that no claim shall hereafter be made on the part of Government, or on any other pretence, for an account of, or the restoration or relinquishment of, cattle or other property so captured."

The chiefs Gaika, T'Slambie, and Tambookie Kaffir chiefs, the Bushman Madoor, and their followers, who have declared their wish and intention to remain neutral, and to abide by their engagements during the approaching hostilities, are, by the same proclamation, placed under the protection of the British Government.

The measure is warmly approved by the settlers of the Colony, as it will bring matters to a crisis. In a letter from Graham's Town, dated 31st August, the following statement appears:—"Sir Henry Pottinger's proclamation of Sandilla, the Gaika Kaffir chief, as a rebel, is dated the 27th of August, and the attack on his stronghold in the Amatola will take place about the 20th or 21st of September, in three columns of about 700 each, under Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell (91st Regiment), from Fort Hare, the rendezvous being Fort White; the irregulars, or Boers and Hottentots, co-operating as auxiliaries from the north of the Amatola, near Shiloh, under Capt. Hogg (7th Dragoon Guards), Major Sutton (Cape Corps), and Capt.-Commandant Melville, a colonist. Major Rumley (6th Foot) commands the reserve on the Buffalo line; Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, of the 27th, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, of the 91st, remain in Graham's Town, the former as Commandant. The High Commissioner and the Lieutenant-Governor are here at present. General Sir George Berkeley proceeds next week to the front, King William's Town, thence to Fort White; his staff, Mackinnon, Storks, Seymour, and his son, are all of the right sort, and I believe the work will be well done. Macomo and Umballa, Caffre chiefs, remain faithful, and, with other friendly Kaffirs, will seclude themselves in the valley of the Chumie during our operations against Sandilla; and, if the Tambookies continue neuter, and if Pato and Creili do not give the slip to the military on the Buffalo, the colony will remain free from a retaliatory invasion. Everything will, however, depend on our success against Sandilla; failure would raise a host of savage foes; but, be they few or many, it is impossible that we can longer



THE GAIKA KAFFIR CHIEF, SANDILLA—"THE WITHERED LEG."—(FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.)

submit to hold our safety and peace on the tolerance and forbearance of capricious savages; until they are humbled and feel our power, we can do nothing for their good or our own."

The above Portrait of Sandilla is from a drawing lately received from Cape Town: he is also denominated "the Withered Leg," from the physical defect, which we have shown in the Portrait.

## THE EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL is, during the present commercial crisis, a point on which public interest is powerfully concentrated. The locality shown in our Illustration is, in connexion with the above circumstance, perhaps, the most important site in this important town; the rapidity of whose rise is exemplified in the fact, that, since the beginning of the eighteenth century, Liverpool has increased in population fifty-fold, or from five thousand inhabitants to more than a quarter of a million.

The ancient meeting-place of the merchants and traders of Liverpool was at the Market-place, around the High-cross, at the junction of the four principal streets of the town. This Cross was removed in 1674, and a public Exchange erected upon the spot. This was, after some years, taken down, and a building on a larger scale constructed. In 1795, this edifice was destroyed by fire; and, until 1803, Liverpool was without an Exchange.

In the latter year, the first stone of the present extensive buildings was laid. In the "Stranger in Liverpool," the whole is stated to have been built under the direction of John Foster, Esq., from the designs of James Wyatt, Esq. The material is stone, of reddish hue, from the quarries of the Earl of Sefton, in Toxteth Park.

The edifice occupies three sides of a quadrangle, 194 feet by 180 feet, the area being 3492 feet, or twice of the late Royal Exchange, London. The plan has three interior facades; "two of which," says the "Picturesque Handbook of Liverpool," "on the east and west sides, are surrounded by a range of columns with Corinthian capitals, supporting a masonry cornice and balustrade, and covering arched piazzas of 15 feet in width, extending along each of the facades. The north side offers a projected centre, with a portico of duplicated columns, through which the road passes out of the quadrangle into the adjoining street. Surmounting the columns is an entablature, supporting four sculptured figures of the elements, and corresponding with emblematic figures representing the four quarters of the world, placed on the Town Hall, which building forms the south side of the square. In the east wing of the building is a spacious news-room, and a corresponding room immediately above it is appropriated to the use of the underwriters. In the centre of the extensive area formed by these buildings, is placed Lord Nelson's Monument. This tribute to the memory of one of England's noblest heroes, was modelled and cast from the designs of Matthew Charles Wyatt, by the celebrated Westmacott. It was erected in the year 1812, at an expense of £9000, raised by public subscription; and the bronze consumed in its construction alone weighs twenty-two tons."

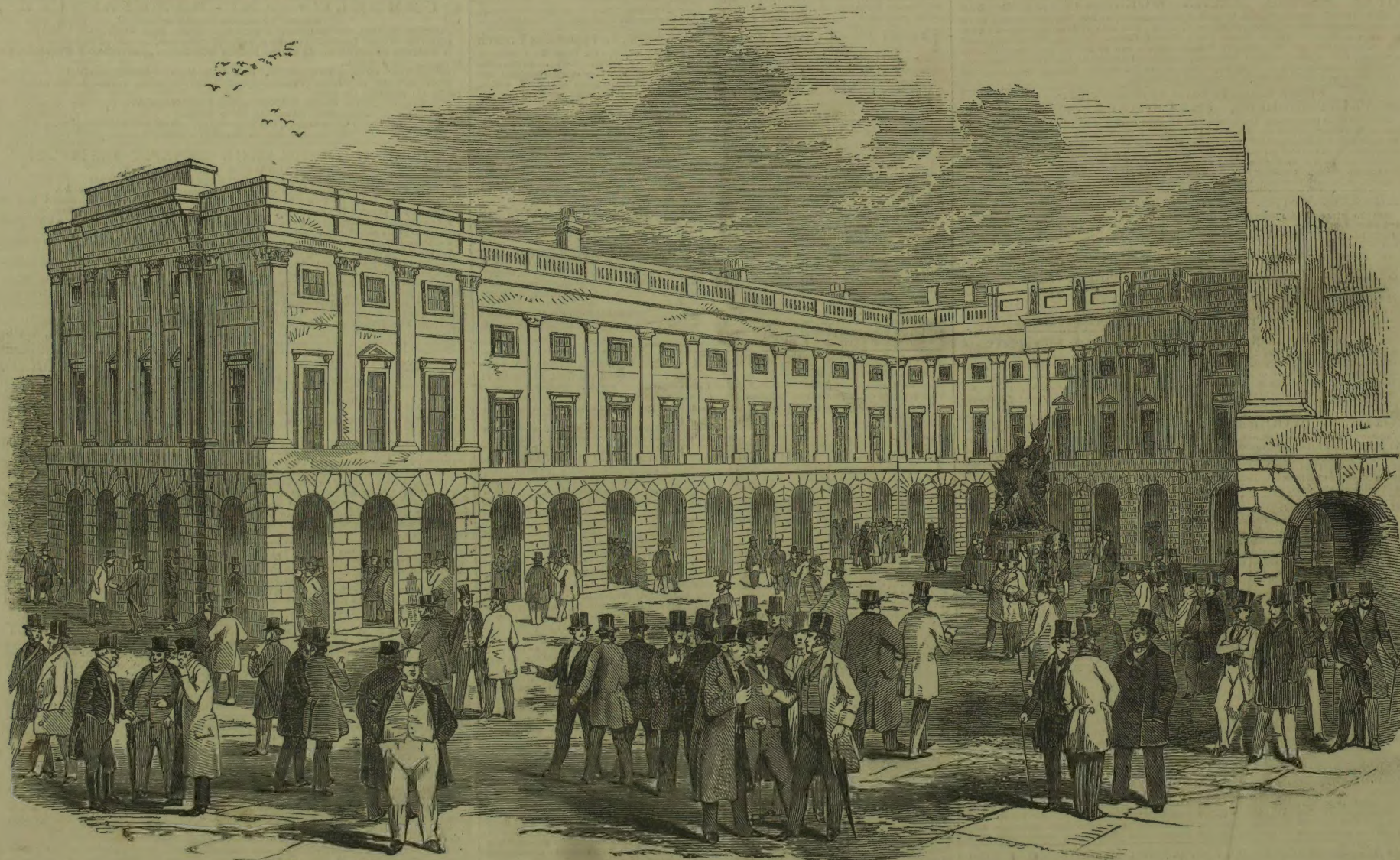
The Figures at the base of the pedestal are of heroic size; and the grateful people of Liverpool have not left the pedestal bare, but have placed on its sides bronze bas-reliefs of some of the great naval actions in which Nelson was engaged. The figures constituting the principal design, are Nelson, Victory, and Death; his country mourning for her loss, and her navy eager to avenge it, naturally claim a place in the group. The principal figure is the Admiral, resting one foot on a conquered enemy, and the other on a cannon. With an eye steadfast and upraised to Victory, he is receiving from her a fourth naval crown upon his sword; which, to indicate the loss of his right arm, is held in his left hand.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.—The *London Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a proclamation announcing that her Majesty in Council was pleased to declare that the provisions of the International Copyright Act (7 and 8 Vict.) shall be extended to the works of all authors, engravers, designers, musical composers, &c., first published within the kingdom of Hanover, for the full term of the privileges of copyright which authors of books, engravings, dramatic pieces, and music, natives of the United Kingdom, may enjoy in the kingdom of Hanover, until the treaty recently entered into on this matter has been concluded.

LORD ASHLEY.—The noble Lord has written to the journals denying, in the most emphatic language, the existence of any truth in the rumour recently published, to the effect that his Lordship had made a demand on his election committee at Bath for £87 for travelling expenses, and that the same, "after some boggling," had been paid by the committee.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.—It is said, on good authority, that in the event of nothing being heard of Sir John Franklin and his gallant polar voyagers next year, the Government will fit out three separate expeditions very early, to be despatched different routes in quest of them. The Admiralty still feel no reason to be alarmed for the safety of the gallant hero and his companions; for they do not expect to hear from them until next year.

ABATEMENT OF THE RAILWAY MANIA.—The present is the period of the year when it is required that notices should be given of all applications to Parliament for new railway bills, &c.; the ruinous mania has, however, received an effectual check. Not one new railway scheme is to be applied for, while last year the journals contained 50 parliamentary notices from railway companies, and six of other projects; and, in 1845, 78 parliamentary notices of new railway undertakings, and eight of other projects.



THE EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.